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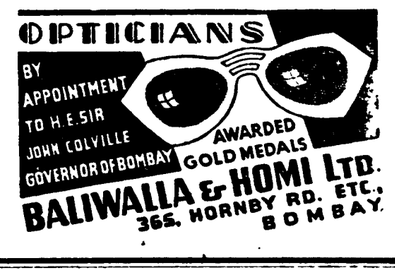
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AZAD'S CAMP EXPECTS SURPRISE MOVE

RETURN TO DARK AGE!

Dean Inge Sees Suicide Of Civilization In Atom Bomb

LONDON, August 12. (U. P. A.): The very reverend W. R. Inge, former Dean of Saint Pauls, in an article in the Sunday newspaper, the "Dispatch" describes the use of atom bomb as a revolting business that raises a spectacle of the possible suicide of civilization and a consequent long, dark age.

Dr. Inge, who is known as the Gloomy Dean, asserts that the atom bomb involves distinct moral questions when Japanese towns are obliterated. Allied statesmen must answer to their own consciences for what they are doing. Their deeds are worst since the uncivilized tartars built a pyramid of skulls at Baghdad and killed the population of other Asiatic cities.

Dean Inge, who is now eighty-five years old said that the argument that the atom bomb would shorten the war could not justify any violation of the rules of civilization.

THORIUM FOUND IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 12

Thorium which is noted as one of the radio-active elements and which is held by experts as next in importance to uranium is found in Travancore mineral lands. This was disclosed by Sir C P. Ramaswamy Aiyer the Dewan-President of Sri Chitra State Council in the Council today.

Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said, "Members must have read about the atomic bomb which was used at present as an instrument of destruction. But this source of energy might be diverted to the production of power in peacetime in addition to uranium Experts have held that thorium is only next in importance to uranium and this thorium is found in our mineral lands. It thus becomes all the more necessary for us to conserve our mineral resources on which so much of our future welfare depends and steps in that direction have already been taken by the Government.

HUMANITY WILL SURVIVE ATOMIC BOMB, SAYS 'C. R.'

MADRAS, August 11 (A.P.I.)—"Humanity will survive the atomic bomb just as it survived the steam engine and the invention of gunpowder and the rifle," declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today at a public meeting held here to present a purse to Sri Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai, a well-known Tamil poet.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that people the world over were apprehensive of the future now that the Atomic bomb had come into usage. He would ask them not to be afraid.

Such discoveries could only hurt the world to a limited extent. For example, there was the steam engine. When it was first introduced, there were dark forebodings. Again, the invention of the rifle gave rise to similar fears.

Likewise, now also, with the usage of the Atomic bomb, similar fears arose. But he would tell them that in spite of Atomic bombs, the world would go on and endure as it had done through the ages.

Such conceptions, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, were not new to India, as for instance in the conception of the "Narayanasthra" and the "Pasupathasthra" of our ancients. But luckily, they stopped with the theory.

In every atom, Mr. Rajagopalachari continued, there was good alongside of the evil. The poems of great poets like Eharathi, and Ramalingam Pillai and the songs of the French revolution were like Atomic bombs. Out of such patriotic songs the national renaissance sprang into being and flourished.

Plans For Occupation Of Japan Ready

But No News Of Surrender Received Yet

TOKYO BROADCASTS BEAT HOT AND COLD

LONDON, August 12. (Reuter): At midnight I. S. T. the world was still waiting for news of Japan's answer to the big four's demand that Japan's surrender will only be accepted if the authority of Emperor Hirohito is subject to the Allied Supreme Commander.

When Japan's reply is drafted it will presumably be forwarded through the intermediary of Switzerland in the same way at the United States Note.

A "Reuter" despatch from Washington said that the Swiss Legation there had received no reply by 10-30 p.m. I.S.T., and there was no further news from the White House.

JAP CABINET MEETS

The Japanese Cabinet was in session at 6-20 P.M. (I.S.T.) today, according to the Japanese News Agency, but at 10-30 P.M. (I.S.T.) the Japanese Agency, which has a regular transmission at this time, came on the air briefly to announce "nothing at present" and closed down agin.

In sharp contrast, however was the "pep talk" by the Chief of the Agency's Overseas Bureau who affirmed: "The feelings of the people are buoyant. They are facing the national crisis with smiles."

Not content with that, he went further and declared that Japan has "sufficient preparations" to meet more atom bomb attacks whose results have been greatly exaggerated by the Allied Press.

There was an interesting radio episode, reports the Associated Press of America. The Domei News Agency in a broadcast quoted an Imperial Headquarters communique' as saying that "in response to an Imperial Command to defend the Empire, the Japanese Army and Navy today began an offensive along all fronts against the Allied Armies."

Soon thereafter, however, the same News Agency broadcast a retraction without any explanation.

TENSE EXPECTANCY

At 11 a.m. today there was tense expectancy amongst all Government officials in Washington many of whom plan to remain in their offices all day to await news of the possible final surrender of Japan, says the United Press of America.

But, says the Associated Press of America, at the State Department, a spokesman said that there would be no information from there during the day and that anything announced would come from the White House.

President Truman arrived at the White House shortly before 8 o'clock (Washington Time) this morning to deal with all the developments in connection with the Japanese surrender negotiations. His entire staff was also on the job.

A crowd of reporters and photographers were at the White House to report the news in story and photographs to the world.

In distant Tokyo the Japanese Emperor was reported by a Tokyo broadcast to have risen betimes to receive his Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo to hear from him

(Continued on page 5)

Kill Mikado, Shout G.I.s

NEW YORK, August 12. (Reuter): A roar of protest went up from the liner "Queen Elizabeth", bringing nearly 15,000 American troops from Europe, when the news of the Allies' acceptance of the Japanese offer and retention of the Emperor was announced over loud-speakers.

Cries of "To Hell with Hirohito" and "Kill the Emperor" broke out.

ITALY TO BE REPUBLIC

Constituent Assembly Will Vote For Abolition Of Monarchy

PARIS, August 12 (Reuter): Sgr. Pietro Nenni, the Italian Vice-Premier who is here for the French Socialist Congress said in an interview to the Socialist newspaper "Populaire" today, that the Italian Constituent Assembly which is to be elected in November, will abolish Monarchy and proclaim a Republic. "There are strong chances that the Left-wing parties will have a majority in the Constitpent Assembly", Sgr. Nenni said.

"This Constituent Assembly which will be elected, thanks to a pact for unity of action between Italian Communists and Socialists, will abolish Monarchy and proclaim a Republic."

STOP PRESS

UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, August 12 (Reuter): An unexpected, though not necessarily serious, development is holding up the completion of the Japanese surrender, it became apparent at the White House late today.

It can safely be stated that President Truman himself expected to receive the news well before now. Through his Press Secretary he warned the whole corps of Washington correspondents to be at their posts at 12-30 P.M. (G.M.T.). That was eight hours ago, and the President has been neither seen nor heard for all day. He is still in his locked study.

The Swiss legation in Washington had had no communication from Japan up to 8 P.M. (G.M.T.) (2-30 A.M. 13/8 I.S.T.).

SOVIET SUCCESSES

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (Reuter). Tonight's Soviet communique' reports a fresh advance into Manchuria extending to nearly 20 miles capture of Rashin in Korea and sinking of two Japanese destroyers and 14 transports.

Rashin is an important Japanese Naval Base about 15 miles inside Korea and little more than 50 miles by sea from the Russian base at Vladivostok.

In addition to the capture of Rashrin landing parties from the Russian Pacific Fleet also entered the Japanese port of Yuki, five miles further east.

New Offer In King's Speech

LABOUR GOVT. MOVE TO END DEADLOCK IN INDIA

GULMARG (Kashmir), August 11. (A.P.I.): There is an unmistakable air of optimism and expectation at the Congress President's hut regarding an expected move from the newly formed Labour Government towards solving the Indian deadlock, telegraphs the special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette".

The King's broadcast on August 15, it is anticipated will contain a new India offer.

The expected surrender of Japan has heightened—not lessened—this spirit of optimism.

Pandit Nehru, who is going to Kausarnag on Sunday, is expected back here on August 16 for consultations with the Congress President.

ATTLEE DISAPPOINTS OPTIMISTS

NEW YORK, August 11 (Reuter).—A "disappointing" interview with Mr. Clement Attlee on India's future is reported by Mr. J. J. Singh of the India League of America in "India Today", the monthly magazine of the League.

Mr. Singh, who interviewed Britain's new Premier when he was a delegate at San Francisco, writes: "My talk with Mr. Attlee was disappointing because the Labour Prime Minister seemed to have a no more liberal or progressive attitude towards India than any Conservative, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Churchill.

"Like many Englishmen he was talked himself into believing that the trouble really lies with Indians, not with the British.

I told him that though experience did not justify any optimism with regard to the British Labour Party, yet it was generally considered more liberal. So I wondered if he and his party had given any thought to finding some way to settle the Indian problem.

IT IS UPTO INDIANS!

Mr. Attlee snapped back: 'I would like to ask you that question. Have Indians decided among themselves what they want?' Then he added, 'It is very difficult for us to do anything when we know that anything we may offer will be rejected. I really think it is upto the Indians.'

I asked Mr. Attlee if he did not think that continuance of the political deadlock in India was likely to endanger world peace. He agreed.

"I suggested that in the absence of a settlement, the present bitterness might be intensified beyond reason or control, and that within five years after the end of the war, there might be an armed revolution in India with the help of a foreign power. I added that he could easily guess who the Foreign Power would be. That, I said, would mean chaos and bloodshed. I ended by asking 'Do you want that?' Mr. Attlee said: 'Oh no, oh no, certainly not'.

Mr. Attlee said he thought that Indian leaders had made a great mistake in not accepting the Cripps' offer. 'The Cripps' offer is still open', he added. 'I think they ought to accept it and become a Dominion with the right to secede from the Empire'.

"At the time of the interview. Pandit Nehru and other Indian leaders were still in gaol. Mr. Attlee agreed it was a great loss to the builders of future peace not to have a man like Nehru with them.

"Mr. Attlee hoped that something would be done soon. At the end he said 'I am always for Indian freedom'."

FRANCE WANTS TO PARTAKE IN SURRENDER TALKS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (Reuter): The French Ambassador, M. Bonnet presented to the Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, a French request to be a party to the Japanese surrender negotiations. "We are at war with Japan", M. Bonnet said.

PLEA TO CONSIDER MIKADO AS WAR CRIMINAL

CHUNGKING, August 11 (Reuter): The Army organ, "Sao Tang Pao", writes today that if the Japanese Emperor is not included in the list of war criminals it will jeopardise the prestige of the Allies.

Indo-American Front Against Whitehall?

Shroff On New Strategy To Release Dollar Assets

LONDON, August 12. (A.P.I.): The next move towards the freeing of India's frozen dollar assets will be a joint Indo-American exertion of pressure on the British Government, declared Mr. A. D. Shroff, Indian financial expert in an interview with me to-day writes Ronald G. Bedford, A. P. I. Special Correspondent.

Mr. Shroff who is the Financial Advisor to the Tata Group' has been touring United States with Indian Industrial Mission and arrived in London yesterday.

The American tour has resulted in emergence of two new factors in India's favour, Mr. Shroff said. They were firstly, "Several American trade associations have decided to make representation to the state department to ask for the removal of controls on India's Dollar assets, and secondly I found great appreciation of India's difficult position both in American business circles and in official quarters in Washington."

"We contacted number of American businessmen who were anxious to develop trade relations with India", Mr. Shroff said. 'There is a great desire on the part of both the American and the Indian businessmen that trade contacts between the two countries should be increased and strengthened. One difficulty which supervenes is the handicap created by India's inability to raise sufficient dollars to pay for her purchases in America".

Mr. Shroff laid the blame for the controversy over India's Dollar assets on Britain's conversion from war to peace production. "If Britain was in a position to meet India's requirements immediately, then India would not be so anxious about her Dollar assets", he said. "India is in serious dilemma. She wants capital goods and services urgently for her reconstruction and industrialisation programmes. She is quite willing for Britain to supply these needs. But if Britain cannot meet them, then India must get them elsewhere. This is the reason why she needs her Dollar assets immediately."

Mr. Shroff revealed that high level security reasons prevented mission from seeing everything they wanted to see of America's factories. "This does not mean", he added "that the State Department at Washington did not do their best to facilitate our work. We had every facility offered to us by all Chambers of Commerce and Trade throughout America and by national associations of manufacturers, all of whom made it possible for us to establish contact with a large number of American businessmen and industrialists. The gravity of the situation created by accumulated sterling balances in London is appreciated both in American business circles and in official quarters in Washington."

Turning to the prospects of brighter future for India with the advent of the Labour Government to power in Britain, Mr. Shroff said: "The change of Government in the United Kingdom has created in the American minds uncertainty regarding what attitude the Labour Government will adopt towards liberalising conditions affecting India which will help India to foster trade with countries abroad. India's political future also continues in obscurity. However, it is generally felt that the advent of the Labour Government with its progressive outlook may lead to an early settlement of India's political deadlock and may thus contribute to promotion of India's business relations abroad."

149 British And Australian Prisoners Rescued

WASHINGTON Aug. 11 (Reuter). Four American submarines rescued 149 British and Australian war prisoners, survivors of the torpedoing of Rakuyu Maru, the Japanese prison ship which was taking them from Singapore to Japan, the United States navy department announced today.

Some of the men had drifted in the debris in the open sea for five days. Seven died of exposure and the results of three years imprisonment before the rescuing submarines could reach port.

Uranium Shares Drop Seventy Points

TORONTO, August 11 (U.P.A.): Uranium shares, which rose 90 points following the announcement of discovery of the atomic bomb in which radium is a chief component, dropped 70 points on the Stock Exchange yesterday on the news that Japan has offered to surrender.

No Fusion With Communists

Decisive Battle Expected In French Socialist Party Congress

LONDON, August 12 (Reuter): A decisive battle in the struggle for or against fusion between Socialists and Communists, which has been started by the Communist "unity offensive" throughout Europe is expected by International Labour circles here during the French Socialist Party Congress now being held in Paris, cables Robert Lloyd. Reuter's special correspondent.

Fusion has already been decided in Norway, and negotiations are far advanced in Denmark, while the Italian Socialist Party, at its recent National Concil, decided with a 70 per cent majority to accept the principle of fusion, but leave the final decision to the next Party Congress. But it is the decision of the French Socialists which will carry most weight in shaping the west European Labour Movement.

The presence of Labour leaders of most of the East-European Labour Parties as, fraternal delegates underlines the international importance of the Paris Congress.

A majority of the French Socialist Party Executive, led by M. Leon Blum oppose fusion, but wishes to continue the present "united front" agreement for tactical day-to-day co-operation with the Communists.

The common desire of both the parties to see that a large-scale programme of economic and social reform is carried out and the need to strengthen the left against the authoritarian tendencies of General de Gaulle and his advisers are the chief arguments of the supporters of fusion.

Against this M. Leon Blum's supporters set the view that western Democratic Socialism has a distinctive mission, whereas the Communists have not ceased to orientate their policy primarily to the interests of the Soviet Union.

Many qualified observers consider the chances of fusion somewhat smaller now, than they would have been a few months ago.

Students Help Families Of Ashti-Chimur Condemned

WARDHA Aug. 12

Out of a batch of 50 students who visited Ashti village under Prof. Bung. it is learnt, about 25 with Prof. Bung have gone to Chimur today. Their object in visiting both the places is to see the families of those undergoing death and other sentences and help them as far as possible. Their Ashti visit was successful, the professor said.

PROSPECT OF PEACE

Chinese Swept Off Their Feet: Rush For Sea Passages

CHUNGKING, August 12 (Reuter): The prospect of a formal declaration of peace in the next few hours has swept the Chinese people off their feet and left them in confusion about the future, cables Graham Barrow. Reuter's correspondent.

The Chinese Government and Chinese and foreign business concerns are preparing to move back to the coast without delay, but the method of doing so and what they will find when they get there, are at present unanswerable questions.

The Government leaders and the necessary personnel of the United States Army in China will probably be flown to Nanking, Shanghai and other coastal cities as soon as the bombed airfields are operating again, but masses of Chinese people will return the same way as they came—down the turbulent Yangtse River and over the network of winding dusty highways.

RUSH FOR PASSAGE

Already, one big Chinese shipping company has received over 50,000 applications for passages and it is possible that a few British ships which have been tied up in Chungking since 1939 will make the voyage.

First, however, Chinese Maritime Customs must sound and mark the upper reaches of the river which have been neglected since the Japanese occupied Iohano between Chungking and Hankow.

The cost of property and rents in Free China has dropped considerably in the past few days and a wide assortment of hoarded articles is beginning to appear on the streets.

It is pointed out in Chungking that a peace declaration endorsed by the Emperor of Japan would ensure the safety of the Allied prisoners of war and internees in the camps throughout occupied China. Their position might have been questionable had the Japanese chosen to fight the suicidal war.

WHEN VICTORY COMES....

3 Public Holidays And Victory March In London?

LONDON, August 11 (U. P. I.): The Whitehall was taken by surprise by the Japanese surrender report. Only yesterday authoritative circles were giving the Japanese one month in which to surrender and on that assumption preparations were being made to celebrate Victory over Japan Day.

All that is changed now. A two-day public holiday with pay and another extra one day local holiday at a later date will be proclaimed as soon as the official surrender is signed. Great victory march through London, in which contingents of Soviet troop headed by one or more of their famous Marshals will participate, is likely to be taken out. But it is probable that there will be some interval between the surrender and organised victory celebrations.

For An Anglo-French Socialist State

The Chairman of the British Labour Party, Prof Harold J. Laski, addressing the French Socialist Party Congress in Paris this afternoon said: "We do not need a great leader in England's Democracy. I hope the lesson we have learned will also be appreciated in France where we need a big Socialist victory so that we can form a single state out of the two nations with the same objectives and same methods."

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, offered France Union with Britain just before the French collapse in 1940.

NO NATIONALISATION OF BR. COTTON INDUSTRY

MANCHESTER Aug. 12 (Reuter). The British cotton industry is not to be nationalised.

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, announcing this at a press conference in Manchester prising representatives of employers an independent chairman and comparising representatives of employers and Trade Unions would be set up immediately to frame definite proposals to revise agreements and to reform the staffing of machinery to the benefit og both employers and employees.

Cotton, he added, was the first major industry he had dealt with and that might give some indication as to how other industries might be dealt with.

If, he added, the cotton industry in its present forms was to receive the support and help of the Government, step must be taken to improve the conditions of working and organisation.

There must be an extension of the methods of joint consultation, reform of distribution arrangements, extension of double shift working re-equipment of mills with modern machinery and amalgamation in the spinning section.

Tehh Government fully appreciate that if the industry were to continue in the hands of private enterprise, it must yield a reasonable return on the capital actually employed.

3rd Houseful Week

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More young men are wanted now to join this splendid band of courageous and enterprising youth. Only the best will do, for there is a double-man-size job to be done. Any Recruiting Officer will tell you how to apply.

AAA 85

Harness Atom Bomb For Creative Purposes

Sir J. C. Ghosh On Promises And Dangers Of New Invention

BANGALORE, August 11 (U.P.I.): "The post-war application of this source of energy to peaceful development of power for the benefit of mankind would be immense. It is hoped mankind will forget this terrible bomb and will only remember the far-reaching innovations in producing power for industry and transport that this new phenomenon will bring about under control condition," observed Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Director of the Bangalore Science Institute, in the course of an interview to the "United Press of India" on the atomic bomb and the posibilities of research in this connection for the benefit of mankind.

Sir Jnan Chandra, who recently returned from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom as a member of the scientists delegation arranged by the Government of India, said that when the delegation visited the United States last winter they came to know that some of the most eminent scientists of Europe, who had escaped from Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, for example, Prof. Fermi and Prof. Bohr, were engaged in collaboration with some of the most eminent sientists of the United States, in working on the disintegration of atoms with a view to using this suorce of energy for purposes of warfare. "It was evident," he said, "that the only material that could be used for this purpose was the fusion of uranium.

"This was followed up by Prof. Hahn and Prof. Meiner in Germany who explained that the observed results could only be due to disintegration of the uranium atom into two almost equal parts. Prof. Bohr propounded the theory that the istope of uranium, which has the atomic weight of 235 and which is present to a very small extent in the ordinary uranium of atomic weight 238, is responsible for this transformation. It appeared probable that by some method concentration of uranium of atomic weight 238 could increase in the ordinary uranium. This atomic fusion may lead to a chain of reactions and ultimately to explosion.

"It is yet premature to forecast how this explosion is controlled in the atomic bomb. But it is probable that if once the energy in uranium atom could be released, its magnitude will be a million times greater than explosions of an identical weight. This reason was, in use, considered a top secret and the U. S. Government placed untold funds and resources of the War Department and of the American industry at the disposal of this team of scientists for an early solution of this problem. It appears their efforts have been crowned with success."

VICTIM OF NAZI RACIAL LAWS HELPED ATOMIC RESEARCH

Dr. Lize Meiner, Austrian woman physicist, who left Germany because of Nazi racial laws contributed to atomic bomb research. It was Dr. Meiner's discovery that something which had puzzled scientists for ten years was really an explosion of the atoms of the metal uranium that stimulated Scientists of the U.S.A and Britain in their successful research—USOWI.

Small Fast Bombers Can Do It

Small fast bombers instead of giant mammoth planes developed during this war will be the warplanes of the future in view of the advent of the atomic bomb.

The aeronautical correspondent of the London "Times" in making this forecast to-day adds: "The atomic bomb is so small and light—its total weight is stated to be only 400 pounds and that of the explosive charge only eight pounds—that in future emphasis in bomber design is likely to be on small fast aeroplane of the British 'Mosquito' type." Even Mustang', the longest ranged single seat fighter yet made would be capable of flying with atomic bomb to and from bases which the American air forces already occupy.

"WILL LOSE SOULS IN USING ATOMIC BOMB"

LONDON, August 11. (U.P.I.): Letters appearing in "The Times", and "Manchester Guardian" question the legitimacy of the use of the atomic bomb.

Mr. Ian Barton in a letter to the "Times" says: "Does military necessity know no limit? We protested against the Germans' indiscriminate bombing when they sent flying bombs and rockets over here, but this new weapon is thousand times more barbarous. I feel justified in asking if we shall not lose our souls in the process of using this new bomb?

Mr. R. Quinny in his letter to the "Manchester Guardian" says: "Of what value will it be to mankind if we end the Japanese war six months earlier, desirable as this is, but in so doing accept and use methods that will lower our moral prestige in the eyes of the world and so help to destroy our faith in mankind that is absolutely essential for future world peace?"

SPANISH SCIENTIST'S INVENTION

20-Ton Atom Bomb To Be Carried By Robot Plane

PARIS, August 11. (U.P.A.): A 20-ton atom bomb of the type the Allies are using against Japan would throw 50 cubic miles of earth high into the sky and would blast a crater one mile deep and seven miles across, the famous Spanish refugee scientist, Dr. Emilio Herrera, told the United Press of America to-day in an interview.

Dr. Herrera has blueprints for a type of atomic bomb on which he has been working. His bomb would be carried by a robot, radio controlled airplane which would take the bomb to a target and be blown up when the bomb exploded. The type of bomb the Allies are using, the scientist said, probably is spherical and is put in a streamlined container. The sphere would be about three feet in diameter and would contain a centre of the element uranium. This centre with a mass of glucinium would be electrically negativized. The glucinium would be used as a fuse and connected with the outside of the sphere by a tube. The scientist said that the so-called "cyclotron gun" shoots a stream of protons at the mass of glucinium and produces neutrons which travel back and forth inside the sphere of the uranium at unimaginable speed. When the uranium atom is bombarded by the neutrons, its core breaks, releasing new neutrons. A chain of explosions ensures, each of which has an energy of 180 millions electronic volts.

THREAT TO PEACE By ATOMIC BOMB

LONDON, August 10 (Reuter):—A gathering of the Powers to consider the "threat to peace" presented by the atomic bomb is suggested by the official organ of the Labour Party, the "Daily Herald", in an editorial today.

Opposing a proposal that the secret of the new weapon should remain an Anglo-American monopoly, the paper says this would start an armaments race far more sinister than any known hitherto.

"Secrecy and suspicion would cast a poisonous blight upon all international relationships. Economic monopoly in the use of atomic energy would be just as dangerous to peace as military monopoly."

The "Daily Herald", therefore, urges drastic revision of the existing arrangements for establishing a world authority and "an agreement not to manufacture atomic weapons at all and to concentrate solely on developing the discovery for peaceful purposes."

May Turn Japs Into Fantastic Race

NEW YORK, August 10 (UPA):—The possibility that the next generation of Japanese may be a "fantastic race of supermen" due to the atomization of Japanese cities from Allied atom bombs, was suggested to-day by John W. Campbell, editor of the magazine Science-Fiction in a statement to the United Press of America.

The atomic bombs, when they explode, release gumma rays similar to radium radiation, ex-rays, and other rays, thereby affecting and altering the structure of sex-cells in human beings, the scientist said. This causes basic changes and the result might be the development of persons with three eyes or no eyes at all, with no arms or a dozen arms, and other peculiarities.

"There is no telling what might evolve from the atomization of an area in which millions of people live", the scientist said. "It is even possible that a race of people might develop with two hearts."

HARVARD SCIENTIST PREDICTS DESTRUCTION OF HUMANITY

CAMBRIDGE (Mass), August 10 (U.P.A.): Dr. Ernest Hooton, head of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University, predicted today that eventually a group of evil men whom he called "super-apes" will gain control of atomic energy weapons and use them for the complete destruction of humanity.

ATOMIC BOMB LABORATORY IN MANILA

MANILA, August 10 (U.P.A.): Dr. Karl T. Compton, noted physicist and one of the scientists who helped to develop the atomic bomb arrived here three days ago and has set up laboratories for unspecified purposes. It is presumed the laboratory will be used for the assembly of atomic bomb. Dr. Compton is Director of the Pacific Branch of Office of Scientific Research Development.

EYE-WITNESSES DESCRIBE ATOMIC BOMBING

GUAM, August 7:—When the atomic bomb exploded on Hiroshima Monday (Japanese time) the city seemed to dissolve in a vast cloud of dust and smoke, returning crew members of the Superfortress which bombed this Japanese center declared.

One news agency quoted crew members as being appalled at the force of the explosion, which was described as "tremendous and awe-inspiring." Crewmen were interviewed after reporting the results of the attack to General Spaatz, General Curtis E. Lemay and other high ranking Army and Navy officers who had a part in delivering the atomic bomb to the Japanese.

SUPERFORT CAPTAIN'S STORY.

It was revealed that only three of the 11 men aboard the Superfort knew that they were dropping the most devastating weapon yet devised. The captain of the ship, said:

"There was no opposition, conditions were clear and we dropped the bomb visually at 9-15 a.m. We knew immediately we had to get the hell out of there and make a sharp turn in less than 30 seconds to get broadside to the target.

"It was hard to believe what we saw. Below us rising rapidly, was a tremendous black cloud. Nothing was visible where only minutes before the outlines of the city, with its streets and buildings and waterfront piers, were clearly apparent.

"It happened so fast we could not see anything and could only feel the heat from the flash and the concussion from the blast. There were a couple of sharp slops against the place. It was like close bursts of flak.

"We were at least ten miles away and there was a visual impact, even though every man wore colored glasses for protection.

"A mountain of smoke was going up in a mushroom, with stem downward. At the top was white smoke, but up to 1,000 feet from the ground there was swirling, boiling dust. Soon afterward small fires sprang up on the edge of the town, but the town was entirely obscured. We stayed around two or three minutes and by that time smoke had risen to 40,000 feet."

Another crewman said the missile resting in the bomb bay looked like the final test fascimile which was exploded less than one month ago in a corner of the state of New Mexico. He described his reactions.

"When the bomb fell away we began to put as much distance between us and the ball of fire which we knew was coming as quickly as possible. There was a terrific flash of light—even in the daytime.

MUSHROOM OF BOILING DUST.

"What had been Hiroshima was going up in a mountain of smoke. First I could see a mushroom of boiling dust—apparently with some debris in it—up to 20,000 feet. The boiling continued three or four minutes as I watched. Then a white cloud plumed upwards from the center to some 40,000 feet. The dust cloud spread all around the city. There were fires on the fringes of the city, apparently burning as buildings crumpled and gas mains burst."

This crewman disclosed that "last month in New Mexico desert, when we set off a facsimile bomb suspended from a tower, it fused sand for quite a radius because it generated heat like something in the stellar regions. The heat flash in New Mexico was felt for 20 miles."—USOWI.

RECRUITS WANTED TO LEARN JAPANESE

NEW DELHI, August 11 (A.P.I.): British troops who are prepared to learn the Japanese language, or who already speak Japanese, are urgently required as interogators and translators, says an Indian Army Order.

No specific qualifications are required beyond a keenness to learn Japanese; a previous knowledge of the language is not essential. From experience it has been found that the best results are from students who can combine a flair for languages with previous (and if possible, recent) academic training, preferably of a degree standard.

Successful applicants will undergo a course at the school of Japanese instruction at Simla. The course normally lasts one year. Students with special aptitude for languages or with previous knowledge of Japanese may succeed in reaching the required standard in a shorter period.

Those accepted for the course will be transferred to the Intelligence Corps (U.K.) and attached to the Intelligence Corps (I). Candidates are required to certify that they are willing to become deferred volunteers under the release group scheme and are willing to postpone repatriation for a period of not less than two years from the date of acceptance on the course.

Rs. 20,000 Fine For Two Annas Excess Profit

LUCKNOW, August 11, (A. P. I.). A fine of Rs. 20,000 and a sentence of three months R. I., were imposed on the President of the Merchants Association, Gonda, by Mr Ghulam Rabbani a First Class Magistrate of Gonda, for selling an electric torch bulb on a profit of two annas in excess of the profit limit and for issuing an incomplete cash memo.

The accused, Hafiz Abdul Razzak is alleged to have charged from a customer annas six for a bulb against the controlled price of annas four.

Hafiz Abdul Razzak was released on bail pending his appeal before the Sessions Judge, Gonda.

FREE

GOLD TALISMAN (Govt. Registered) given by a sage in the palace of a MAHARAJA. Infallibly cures any diseases and fulfils all desires.

ANAND SWAMI,
P. B. 61, Lahore.

WANTED

LADIES and GENTS desirous to increase their weight and to look 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age and to get lovely improvement in features and charms like young days Write a Post Card for FREE Booklet with your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS Write immediately to enjoy the real pleasures of life

Otogen Laboratories
LAHORE

MUITAQI TABLE FANS

A. C. & D. C.

OFFERS BETTER SERVICE AT LOW CONSUMPTION AT GOVT. CONTROLLED RATES

S. & S. INDUSTRIES.
55, Muzang Road, LAHORE.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT IS PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

The consent and recognition of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule No. 94 A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving their consent and recognition the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

"Consent of the Government of Baroda has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule No. 94 A as applied to Baroda State." It must be distinctly understood that in giving their consent the Government of Baroda do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

THE INDIAN WOOL & PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,

(Incorporated under the Baroda State Companies Act of Samvat 1975).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000/-

DIVIDED INTO:—

(a) 2500 ordinary shares each of Rs. 100/-
(b) 2500 4 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares, each of Rs. 100/-

ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,00,000/-

DIVIDED INTO:—

(a) 1000 ordinary shares each of Rs. 100/-
(b) 1000 4 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares, each of Rs. 100/-

Out of the Issued Capital the Directors and their friends have agreed to subscribe for 150 ordinary and 150 Cumulative Preference shares to the value of Rs. 30,000/-

The Government of Baroda have agreed to subscribe 400 4 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares to the value of Rs. 40,000/-

Under the agreement with the Company 100 ordinary shares to the value of Rs. 10,000/- will be allotted to the Managing Director free of charge and the remaining 750 ordinary shares and 450 4 per cent Cumulative Preference shares to the value of Rs. 1,20,000/- are now offered for public subscription.

Remittance is to be made on each share, either to the Registered Office of the Company or to the Company's Bankers as under:—

On application ..... Rs. 50/- per share.

On allotment ..... Rs. 50/- per share.

The Cumulative Preference Shares confer upon the holders thereof the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, accruing from the date of allotment thereof, this dividend is payable out of the nett profits of the Company on the Capital for the time being paid thereon. Such shares shall have priority over the ordinary shares for dividends and also over the property and other assets of the Company. In other respects the Cumulative Preference Shares rank equally with the Ordinary shares of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(1) HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., J.P. Director: Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co., Ltd., Sultania Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., The Manjri Stud Farm Co. Ltd., The Bombay Metal & Alloys Mfg. Co. Ltd., The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The Orient Press of India Ltd., The Lido Ltd., and The Iron Traders, Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. .. CHAIRMAN.

(2) MANIBHAI B AMIN, ESQ., (Dipl. ING.) Germany. Tech. Consulting Director, The Alembic Chemical Co. Ltd., Mandar Bungalow, Alkapuri, Baroda... DIRECTOR.

(3) HAJI E. DOSSA, ESQ., Senior Partner Messrs Haji E. Dossa, Exporters of Wool & Hair., Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Wool Merchants' Association, Bombay. Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Bombay .. DIRECTOR.

(4) Dr. BAPU BALVANT MUNDHE, Esq., G. B. V. C. (Bom.) Dr. MED. Vet. (Munich) Baroda Govt. .. DIRECTOR.

(5) LEONARD MOSS, ESQ., Manager, Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Race Course Road, Baroda. MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKERS

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., BARODA & PATAN.

AUDITORS.

Messrs NAUSHIR M. MARFATIA & CO.
Registered Accountants & Auditors, Alice Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE
PATAN (NORTH GUJARAT)
BARODA STATE.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

This company has been formed for the purposes set out in general in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to:—

1. Develop on modern lines the marketing of the indigenous wools of Northern Gujarat and the surrounding areas.
2. Encourage and bring about improvement in the quality of Indian wools.
3. Improve the economic standards of the Indian sheep farmers.
4. Set up a small scale woollen mill on the most modern lines suitable for the best utilization of the wool available in the areas in which the Company will work.

There are in India over 4,50,00,000 sheep, producing about 8,60,00,000 lbs. of wool per annum, valued to-day at over Rs. five crores. Before the present war the value of the annual exports of wool from this country, was in the region of Rs. 2.5 crores, yet this vast industry is still run on the most antiquated and unorganised lines.

It is a well recognised fact that much of the intrinsic value of the better class Indian wools is lost owing to the crude methods of marketing and the malpractice of the old type of wool merchants.

As the result of three years intensive study it has now been established that there are, in the Mehsana District and the surrounding areas, some 4,00,000 sheep of the Patanwadi breed which, when properly handled, produce some of the finest wool which is available in India, but, owing to the existing methods of marketing, this wool has never been available to the woollen manufacturers and hence its true value has never been appreciated.

In the main wool producing countries of the world, Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa there exist large pastoral companies who handle all the business of the sheep farmers from the shearing and selling of the wool clip to the provision of his daily needs and the financing of his farm in time of need. This Company has been formed with the intention of placing at the disposal of the Indian sheep farmers similar facilities which can only result in the first three objects of the Company being carried out to the full.

There is an urgent need in this country for the setting up of a small, well equipped and modern woollen mill which will specialise in the manufacture of the millions of yards of woollen cloths which are required annually by the vast cotton textile and paper making industries—industries which are bound to expand under the post-war industrialisation plans which are being laid down both by Government and private enterprise. This Company intends to set up a small plant to meet this need and orders for the necessary machinery of the most modern type are now being registered with the Government of India.

This is the first Company of its kind in India and the promoters have been successful in enlisting the co-operation of the Central Marketing Board of the Government of India under whose auspices it is intended to market the Company's wool under the Government of India AGMARKING scheme. The co-operation of the Agricultural Department of the Government of Baroda and that of the several leading woollen manufacturers of this country is already assured.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is Rs. 1,25,000/- equal to 1,250 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100/- each.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Copies of the Prospectus and forms of applications can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or at any branch of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., situated in Baroda State, Bombay, Ahmedabad and from Messrs. Haji E. Dossa, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, P. B. 808, Bombay, 1.

Application forms should be forwarded together with a remittance of Rs. 50/- per share to the Company's Registered Office, or to any branch of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., situated in Baroda State, Ahmedabad and Bombay. All cheques must be made out in the name of the Company. In case no shares are allotted the whole of the deposit will be refunded and if a lesser number of shares is allotted the excess amount will be utilised for payment of the amount of the allotment money and the balance, if any, will be refunded.

COPIES OF THE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY HAVE BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BARODA STATE AND THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Library of the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

Now you can see at the Excelsior Cinema Henry V, the film which drew spontaneous applause from film critics and the highest praise they have ever given to a screen production. The London Daily Sketch says that "the battle scenes have never been surpassed" and that "The film has incomparable beauty."

4th WEEK

BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

Starring: Swarnalata, Dilip Kumar, Shahnawaz, Jyoti

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

Advance Booking— 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 4 to 6 P.M.

MATINEE TODAY 1 P.M.

NAVYUG'S STIRRING SUCCESS

PANNA

Directed by NAJAM NAQVI

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Sun., Mon. 1 p.m.

Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p. m.

10TH HOUSEFUL WEEK

KRISHNA

Complimentary List Suspended

13th Grand Week

NAVIN'S

BHARATHARI

SURENDRA & MUMTAZ SHANTI

Director: CHATURBHOOJ DOSHI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

101st WEEK

RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

(ALL COLOURED COPY)

Starring: JAYASHREE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 Sat., Sun. 1-15 p.m.

SWASTIK

PRAKASH'S

VIKRAMADITYA

Directed by VIJAY BHATT

PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA, PANDE.

Art-Direction: KANU DESAI

8TH WEEK OF PACKED-HOUSES

Daily: 4, 7, 10

Mat. at 1 on Fri., Sat., Sun.

SUPER

Ad. Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6 7-15 to 8-15

(An EVERGREEN Release)

Boy—I am unlucky Father!

Father—Why, boy?

Boy—Because you still did not pay me to see

SHREE

Krishnarjun Yuddha

AT

NOVELTY CINEMA

5TH WEEK

Daily: at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN CALLING INDIA!

A steady flow of the finest British products is now available. To secure valuable agencies you should communicate with:—

D. S. BADWAL & CO. LTD., 28, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER (Nr. Royal Exchange), ENGLAND

Available for all kinds of products including — machinery — tools — industrial plants and equipment—agricultural implements — electrical components — textiles—hosiery piece goods—wool—haberdashery—fancy and leather goods —pottery—glassware—medicines—cosmetics — perfumery — essential oils — colours—music—photography—games —toys—novelties—sports—stationery—school equipment—chemicals—furniture — spirits — hardware — spare parts — vehicles—cycles—surgical—all kinds of industrial raw material, &c., &c.

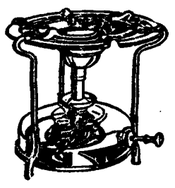
new name in Biscuits

B.P.

A REAL TREAT

B. P. Biscuits are a real treat for all the family. They are delicious, being prepared with fresh butter, glucose and pure milk.

B. P. BISCUIT FACTORY KARACHI



BRITEX KEROSINE STOVES

No wonder they have won the Factory Certificate of Merit. In thousands of households the daily task of boiling for safety has lost much of its tedium.

One pint of kerosine and a BRITEX stove will provide a ready made portable fire for the housewife — no hot kitchen, no long wait for the fire to draw.

BRITEX stoves for heat whenever you want it.

DAZZLE PRODUCTS LTD. 42/1, CHETLA ROAD, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA.

Local Agents: R. SHANTILAL & CO., 65, Kitchen Garden Road, off Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2

Sandu HEARTINA

BEST HEART TONIC.

Specially indicated in palpitation, tachycardia, breathlessness, angina pectoris, high blood pressure and functional disorders of the heart

Manufacturers of: ORIGINAL BRAHMI OIL

D. K. SANDU BROS. CHEMBUR Ltd. Mfg. Chemists & Druggists, CHEMBUR, BOMBAY

Bombay Branches: Thakurdwar, Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar

BI-WEEKLY PROGRAMMES AT

A-U-R-O-R-A

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

TODAY LAST 3 SHOWS

"AND NOW TO-MORROW"

ALAN LADD — LORETTA YOUNG

From TOMORROW

(Specially for 3 days 3)

To-day's most dramatic spy story is the screen's all-time drama of suspense, murder and thrilling Love!

'MINISTRY OF FEAR'

RAY MILLAND. — MARJORIE REYNOLDS

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 5 2001
Muslim: Ramjan 4 1364
Parsi: Aspandarmad 14, 1314
Sunrise 7 a.m., Sunset 8-8 p.m.
Hightide: 3-54, 15-56
Lowtide: 9-26, 22-10
CORPORATION MEETING: 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

To-day's Engagements

FROM SCIENCE TO RELIGION will be the subject of a public lecture by Prof. R S Bhagwat at Mazgaonan today at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School ground floor Hall Waudby Road.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: There will be an interesting discourse in Hindi on "First Step To Yoga"—"Yama" by Prempuri Maharaj, at 7 p.m.

B. M. D. UNION: The special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union will be held today at 9 p.m. in the registered office of the union.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Dr. V. R Khanolkar, of the Tata Memorial Hospital will read a paper on "The Racial Distribution of Blood Groups" today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Society's meeting (open to the public), at the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Fort.

TALAWADA GRAMONNATI MANDAL: An annual general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Chabildas Lalubhoy High School Opp. Dhuru Hall, Dadar today (Monday) at 3-30 p.m.

KRIPALANI TO ADDRESS PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A meeting of the Progressive Group at the University Convocation Hall will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. will speak on the "Present Political Impasse in India" and will answer questions put to him by members of the audience.

ADULT EDUCATION: Under the auspices of the Kasturba Seva Sangh Delisle Road, a Sammelan of those taking interest in Adult Education will be held to enhance the work of adult literacy classes in Lower Parel area today (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Hasam Building, Delisle Road, Sri I. S. Patel, Khimji Madan Bhujpuria, Smt. Nalini Kulkarni, Dr V B Korgaonkar, Shri Rajadhyax, Mr. Shaikh and others will speak.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION IN MALAYALAM: The extempore elocution competition which has been arranged to be held as a part of "Onam" Celebrations will be held at Podar College on the 19th inst. at 5 p.m. The Judges would be Mrs. Vellodi Vidwan Kumaran and Mr. K T. Chandy Three prizes will be given of which one shall be for a lady competitor. Intending competitors may send their names before the 15th inst. to the Secretary, Bombay Malayalee Samaj, Ramesh Bhuvan, Parel, Bombay.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSN.: The Market will remain open for business from 12 Noon to 5-30 p.m. as from today (Monday) till further notice.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES IN AYURVED: Shree Gulabkunverba Ayurved Association has sanctioned the award of six scholarships each of Rs 50, tenable for a period of one year to the following students:—Nanjunand Sharma, Mysore, Om Prakash Gurukul, Kangri, P. Mahadev Ayer, Travancore, Natverlal Maganlal, Navsari Harshvardhan Gupta Benares, and Mohmed Abdul Gaffur, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BOMBAY NORTH AND SUBURBAN SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: The General Body has elected Mr. H. J. R. Athaide of Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar, as the President; Mr. S P. Kharas, Mr. R. Y. Kulkarni and Miss K Shertukde as the Vice-Presidents and Mr D. V. Deshapanday as the Hon. Gen. Secy. for the year 1945-46.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Members wishing to stand as nominees for membership of the Mg. Committee of the S. V. S Mandali for 1945-46 should send in their names duly filled in in the nomination paper (which can be had from the Hon. Secretaries at the Chikitsaka Samuha Building, Top floor, Kandewadi, Bombay 4), on or before 31st inst.

TWASTA YUWAK SANGH: Special meeting at 4-30 p.m. at Pydhoni, to congratulate such of the students from the community who have passed the University and other Technical examinations this year.

Mahadev Desai Memorial Fund

Received upto the 4th August '45 and already announced Rs. 218,735-4. Through "Janmabhoomi" 2,000, Through Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers') Association Ltd.: Shri Kesharichand Bhanabhai 101, Shri Starch Sales Corporation 25, Shri Shantilal Maganlal 25, Shri Ranchodbhai Bhaichandbhai 201, Shri Industrial Engineering Co. 201, Shri Purshottamdas Harivallabhdas 101,. Through "Vandemataram" 14,000, Staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. 300, Dr. A. B. Baliga 750, Dr. Mangaldas J. Shah 501, Dr. Jagmohandas J. Parekh 250, Dr. B. B. Yodh 250, Dr. N. K. Sahier 200, Through Shri Kot Hindu Stri Mandal 1,000, Dr. P. M. Sangani 25, Through Bhagini Samaj 1,000, Shri Hiraben Mohanlal Parikh 5, Shri Indian Film Industry Charity Fund Committee 1,000, Shri Reliance Agency, Bombay 101. Total Rs. 240,771-4-0.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

MONDAY Aug 13

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar 8-45 Violin 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Pramila Bai 9-30 Orchestral Melodies 9-45 AIR Bhajan Mandali 12-30 p.m. Dadren 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Songs (M) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 For Women 4-20 Shrimatibai Narvekar (Vocal) 5-0 K R Jadhav (Shahanai) 5-15 Panditrao Nagarkar 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Pestonji M. Deboo 6-15 Selections From 'Bhav Tarang' 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 AIR Bhajan Mandali 7-0 (Crisis) (G) 7-15 Pestonji M. Deboo 7-30 Pramila Bai 7-45 Music From Film 8-0 K R Jadhav (Shahnai) 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 AIR Orchestra 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Bhoop on Jaltarang 9-45 Down To Sea In Ships 10-0 Pramila Bai 10-10 Avinash Vyas And Party 10-20 K R Jadhav (Shahnai) 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar.

LOVJI CAMA ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Kripalani Says Gandhiji True Follower Of Sir Pherozeshah

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 24 different boys and girls schools of Bombay participated in the sixth Lovji Cama Inter-School Elocution Competition held in the University Convocation Hall under the presidentship of Acharya Kripalani today.

The Acharya garlanded the statue of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and, paying homage to his memory, said that Sir Pherozeshah was a great statesman of his time. He was true to his inner self. If there was anyone, who could claim himself to be a true follower of Sir Pherozeshah the speaker said, it was Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Parvez M. Dubash, one of the judges, announcing the result, said that every school of Bombay should participate in the competition.

The first prize was awarded to Miss Mehru Pavri of St. Anne's Girls High School, the second to Master Conrad Grant of St. Stanislaus High School; the third to Rafaat Mansood of the Ismail Baig Mohammed High School.

The trophy was awarded to St. Anne's High School for the combined efforts of Mr. and Miss Mithoo Patel. The runners-up trophy went to the J. B. Vacha High School.

Workers Needed To Sell Gandhi Jayanti Coupons

Mr. S. K. Patil has issued to the Press the following resolution passed by the Congress Central Board in Bombay on the tragedy of the hanging of Mahendra Choudhury:

The Congress Central Board has learnt with profound sorrow the sad news regarding the hanging of Mahendra Choudhury of Bihar for whom national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad had made fervent appeals for mercy. The news is bound to give a rude shock to the whole country coming as it does so soon after the Simla Conference where the Viceroy had made an appeal for a new spirit of 'forget and forgive.' Congress leaders had sincerely responded to this appeal and the Congress President had publicly appealed to Congressmen all over the country for a new political approach. It is the considered belief of this Board that this political hanging in utter disregard of the country-wide appeals for clemency is the complete refutation by Government of that spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation on which so much stress was laid at Simla. The Board deeply regrets that the Bihar Government should have acted in such indecent haste. This tragedy once again confirms our national conviction that the attainment of our national independence is the only remedy to avoid such tragedies.

Mr. S. K. Patil writes:

It is hereby notified for the information of the public of Bombay that the coupons for the collection of Gandhi-Jayanti Purse, Mahadeo Desai Memorial Fund and the Political sufferers' relief can be had from Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. We want a large number of workers to sell these coupons so that we may effectively help these useful activities. In the name of the Congress I appeal to public-spirited young workers in the City to enrol themselves as volunteers for selling these coupons.

Writers' Two Pre-Requisites

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Giving a talk in Hindi on 'the Soul of Literature' at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, today, Shri Jainendra Kumar Jain, well known author and thinker, said that a writer should possess two essential qualities, namely, self-assertion and self-confession. By self-assertion he assimilates what he reads and achieves by experience and by self-confession he gives to the world the benefit of it.

Mama Warerkar who presided, said that Hindi is treated with indifference by a vast majority of Indians, little knowing that the language would take a prominent place among Indian literature and would be considered as the national language of the country.

Import Of Cotton Baling Hoops

The Government of India have decided to allow the import of Cotton Baling Hoops from the United Kingdom through commercial channels to meet demands to cover the 1946-47 Ginning Season.

Regular importers are advised to submit their applications to the Controller of Steel Imports, 100 Clive Street, Calcutta, on Form WSB 27A to reach that office not later than October the 31st 1945, in order that such applications may be considered for the issue of an import licence.

All applications must produce along with their application definite evidence of their previous imports during the years 1938 to 1940 in the form of actual Makers Invoices, Bills of Entry or a Certificate from the Collector of Customs.

B. B. C. I. Railwaymen Demand Weekly Rest

"By our continuous agitation, we have compelled the Railway Board to grant weekly rest to gangmen. We have earned this right not only for ourselves but for all the gangmen on other railway in India. The Chief Engineer (M.G.) has already granted weekly rest to his staff but the Chief Engineer (B.G.) wants to delay as far as possible. He has delayed it for five months. But he will have to yield, the moment we unite", said Mr. K. S. Nadkarni, General Secretary, B. B. C. I. Railwaymen's Union, at a meeting of B.B.C.I. workers of the Bombay Division held at Elphinstone Road Ground on Thursday last.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President of the Union, proposed formation of a Council of Action with representatives from each gang in the Bombay Division to decide the details of the future course of action. Messrs. Rahimbux, Shivanker, Abdul Gafoor and Oak supported the proposal which was passed unanimously.

The meeting also passed resolutions demanding elimination of irregularities and favouritism in conducting trade tests in Lower Parel Workshop and demanding construction of quarters for sweepers of the B.C.T. Carriage Department.

GANDHIJI'S "LIBERTY WEEK" MESSAGE

"Swaraj Lies In Every Thread Of Yarn"

LAHORE, August 12 (U.P.I.): "If all Indians spin and come to me I will give them Swaraj", says Mahatma Gandhi in a message to the Lahore branch of the All-India Spinners' Association for "Liberty Week."

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's message:

"I say 'spin'. Swaraj lies in every thread of yarn. If all Indians spin and come to me I will give them Swaraj. Forty crores of people live in India. Leaving children aside if all the rest spin it will be a great achievement. I have been, therefore, laying stress on spinning. Spinning is not a small thing. This is my message for "Liberty Week." I am not joking. Great power lies latent in spinning."

OFFICIALS BLAME "LIBERTY WEEK"

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

That the "Liberty Week" celebrations have held up the removal of the ban on the Congress organisation in various Provinces as also the release of detenus is the view expressed in official circles here.

It is reported that the recent Governors' Conference with the Viceroy had decided to remove the ban on all Congress organisations in the country immediately after the passing off of the "Liberty Week'. Also that the detenus who are not connected with violence would be released shortly.

GOPALRAO KALE ARRESTED

NAGPUR, August 11, (A.P.I.): Mr. Gopalrao Kale was arrested today under Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Kale, it will be recalled, organised a meeting at Gandhi Chowk Wardha, on August 9 to celebrate National week.

Kashmir Ban

SRINAGAR August 11 (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Kashmir has banned meetings and processions in view of the strained relations between the Muslim conference and the National conference.

Dacca Student Arrested

DACCA, Aug. 10 (A.P.I.): Mr. Madan Mohan Basak, President of the Dacca District Students' Federation, was arrested yesterday. It is alleged that he was distributing leaflets asking the students to go on strike. He was subsequently enlarged on bail.

Punjab Gag On 160 Congressmen Removed

LAHORE, August 12 (U.P.I.): The "United Press" learns that in accordance with the Punjab Government's recent attitude towards politicals restriction and gagging orders against 160 Congressmen have been withdrawn during the last ten days.

Kidwai Refused Interview With Paliwal

LUCKNOW August 11, (A. P. I.): It is reliably understood that the Government of the United Provinces have turned down the request of Dr. Kafi Anmed Kidwai, former Revenue Minister, to interview Mr. Srikrishna Dutt Paliwal, M. L. A. (Central) and Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, a Congress Socialist leader now lodged in the Bareilly Central Jail.

HITLER WAS A PAPA?

Another Stockholm Gossip

STOCKHOLM, (I. P. S.): Yet another story about Hitler. The Stockholm rumour mongers set afloat the other day a report that Hitler was a papa. With Eva Braun, long his housemate, later whom he was reported to have married, he had a son five-year old and a daughter, four-year old.

Zinc Chloride Control Order

The Central Government has issued the following Press note:—

The Central Government has, by a notification published in the Gazette of India of 4th August 1945, promulgated the Zinc Chloride Control Order, 1945, which is a verbatim reproduction of the Order promulgated in 1943 which has been repealed.

The notification provides that all orders and notifications issued under the old Order should be deemed to have been issued under the new Order. Zinc Chloride for use in the cotton textile industry can be purchased or acquired by any person only under a valid licence granted by the Textile Commissioner. For other purposes Zinc Chloride can be purchased or acquired under a licence granted by the Controller of Chemicals, Supply Department, New Delhi.

Dealers are forbidden from selling or otherwise disposing of Zinc Chloride except in accordance with the terms of the licence. All manufacturers, stockholders and dealers in Zinc Chloride are required to submit returns of the stocks from time to time according to the directions of the Textile Commissioner.

HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA CONTROL ORDER

By a notification published in the Gazette of India dated the 4th August 1945, the Central Government has promulgated the Hydrosulphite of Soda Control Order, 1945. This Order is a verbatim reproduction of the Order promulgated in 1943 which has now been repealed. All orders and notifications issued under the old Order should be deemed to have been issued under the new Order.

The Order prohibits the purchase or sale of Hydrosulphite of Soda except under a licence granted by the Textile Commissioner, and makes supplemental provisions for carrying out the objects of the Order.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 12 (A.P.I.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, from 1st January 1945 and departure from normal, recorded at 9 hs. I S T on 12th August 1945.

Ahmedabad 84 70 0.2 10.3 minus 1.4
Ahmedanagar 84 70 0.2 10.3 minus 1.4
Allahabad 97 77 1.5 12.3 minus 11.7
Bangalore 78 66 0 13.5 minus 1.6
Baroda 90 78 0 20.6 nil Belgaum 76 68 0.6 30.5 minus 4.4 Bhopal 85 73 1.2 32.4 minus 1.0 BOMBAY 86 77 1.0 61.8 plus 11.7 Calcutta 91 77 0.1 26.2 minus 13.3 Calicut 82 75 0.3 71.4 minus 16.9
Darjeeling 67 57 0.3 55.5 minus 30.4
Dehra Dun 89 76 0.1 43.4 minus 13.5
New Delhi 104 81 0 8.4 minus 8.4
Hyderabad (Dn) 83 71 0.6 17.6 plus 1.8
Hyderabad (Sd) 98 80 0 2.8 minus 2.6
Indore 85 74 0.1 18.1 minus 3.5 Karachi 88 80 0 6.3 plus 1.0 Khandwa 87 75 0.8 15.4 minus 3.3 Kodaikanal 61 53 0 16.1 minus 13.1 Madras 95 80 0 10 3 minus 0.5 Mahableshwar 66 - 62 4.2 163.0 minus 26.1 Mangalore 79 75 T 116.1 plus 20 9 Marmagao 82 75 0.3 82.6 plus 4.5 Mussoorie 69 62 0.1 46.9 minus 12.5 Mysore 81 67 0 18.2 plus 8.5 Nagpur 85 78 0.6 39.3 plus 8.5 Ootacamund 59 53 0.2 19.8 minus 10.4 Pachmarhi 78 67 4.0 55.7 plus 6.7 Poona 82 71 0.3 14.4 minus 0.2 Rajkot 91 75 T 26.0 minus 6.4 Ratnagiri 83 75 0.5 70.6 minus 3 8 Shillong 77 66 4.2 69.0 plus 12.2 Simla 72 63 0 39.4 minus 3.4 Surat 82 77 1.8 33.3 plus 3.7 Srinagar 94 66 T 14.9 minus 5.1.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The British are weak in numbers; we are weak in spite of our numbers.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

The Bombay Chronicle

JAPAN ACCEPTS DEFEAT

The atomic bomb, which finished Hiroshima, sent an already groggy Japan to the ropes beaten and stunned. It only needed a push in the shape of the Russian declaration to bring her down collapsing in a heap. So the Jap militarists who had denounced the Potsdam ultimatum as the height of impertinence only a few days before decided to bow before it. It was the only thing to do even for a people who think nothing of dying to a man in battle, for the simple reason that, apart from surrender, there was no alternative to racial extirmination. It is a unique event in military annals because Japan has accepted military defeat for the first time in her long history. The magnitude of the blow to a superstitiously proud and fanatical people can well be imagined. But it is not the first time when these people and their divine Emperor have been humiliated by the foreigner. There are instances of the foreigner dictating terms to them and having them accepted. This fact will enable the Japanese and their Emperor to swallow the condition insisted upon by President Truman on behalf of the Big Four and submit to the indignity of the Mikado serving as the instrument of Allied super-sovereignty functioning through a Supreme Commander. This is the best solution of the problem, because it retains the Emperor as the Supreme head of the Japanese people while at the same time enforcing Allied control under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. The retention of the Emperor is, we think, sensible, too. The Japanese have not progressed sufficiently in mind and sentiment to be indifferent to the significance of a symbolical personality. Quite the contrary. The Emperor embodies for them everything in life and even beyond. His abolition would mean the forcible abolition of much more than any people has ever lost through military defeat. The Jap would never have forgiven or forgotten and his democratic redemption would have been an impossibility.

But what of the future? Japan is to be deprived of all her Empire. This is only just. Japan has no right to territories that were never hers except by right of imperialist aggression. But limiting her to her four islands, while automatically guaranteeing against future aggression owing to utter poverty of economic resources reduces Japan, for this lack of resources, to a position worse than that of Germany or even Italy. This unfortunate position entitles Japan to a more humane treatment than what has been meted out to Germany. This is an important question. Even more important is the question of Japan's Empire, old and new. The Potsdam ultimatum to which Russia has subscribed refers to the Cairo Declaration, too. If this means what we hope it does. Manchuria and Formosa revert to China and Korea is to be an independent country. This will be quite satisfactory. But what about Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya? Are they to be recovered—the fashionable term is "liberated"— from Japanese imperialism in order to be returned to their old Imperial master? Has this war against Japan been fought in defence of old imperialisms against the aggression of a new one? Is Japan's Co-prosperity sphere only to be changed back to the co-prosperity sphere of Britain, Holland and France. Unfortunately there are positive indications that the answers are directly contradictory of democracy, the Atlantic Charter and even the aspirations of UNCIO. But that will not bring peace in Asia.

Scientific Research

We cordially welcome the report of the Industrial Research Planning Committee, in the hope that now at least Government will realise the vital need of an All-India institute for the promotion of the long-neglected subject of scientific and industrial research. This Committee, it may be remembered, was appointed by the Council of scientific and Industrial Research in 1944 to make a comprehensive survey of the existing facilities for scientific and industrial research in India and report on the necessary measures of co-ordination, control and development of such research by various agencies and also on other measures necessary for the planning of such research in post-war India. The Committee does not in the least indulge in exaggeration when it reports that the present research activity in India "does not represent even the bare minimum, whether judged by international standards or the actual requirements of the country in her present state of industrial development." The Committee may well have added that the general teaching of science in the country, the basis for research, specialised or general, is still far from what it should be.

The first and foremost recommendation of the Committee is the setting up of a central research organisation, to be called the National Research Council. It will be an autonomous body of sixty persons representing scientific associations, Universities, industry, labour and the Government of India, the Member in charge of Planning and Development being its ex-officio President. Its main functions will be: (1) to organise and maintain research institutes, specialised and general; (2) to stimulate, pure and applied research in Universities with grants-in-aid, scholarships and fellowships, (3) to encourage research activities by industry; and (4) to co-ordinate all research work in the country. A notable feature of these activities is that pure research is not neglected as it is often but a step to applied research. Another important feature of the report is that, apart from the work of the proposed National Research Council the State is urged to take the initiative for the establishment, wherever necessary, of a number of specialised laboratories for research in essential subjects like food, metallurgy and fuel. Finally, it is recommended that a network of research councils on the model of the National Research Council should be set up in all the provinces and major states.

The scheme is doubtless a sound and big one. But it will yield satisfactory results only if it is put into effect at once on a sufficiently large scale and adequate funds are spent thereon. The Committee recommends a block grant of Rs. 6 crores by the Central Government to meet the capital and recurring expenditure for the setting up of the research organisation in the first five-year period and thereafter an annual grant of Rs. one crore for recurring expenditure. These sums may appear very large in comparison with the present standards of educational expenditure. But when the whole scheme is undertaken and our post-war needs are better realised the present budget may be found to be far from adequate. The provinces, too, have to spend generously on research, on various items including the provincial research councils recommended by the Committee. But all the estimated expenditure and more deserve to be incurred, for in the long run it will be amply repaid in the shape of profitable industrial development, apart from the improvement in national health and well-being which scientific research is sure to promote.

Frankly Speaking

Late Dr. G. S. Arundale

The death of Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, will be deeply mourned by his numerous friends and admirers in India and abroad. Interested in India and Theosophy from his boyhood, he came to India in 1903 as Professor of History at the Central Hindu College, Benares. He soon became the Hon. Principal of the College and for years served the cause of National Education in various capacities. He also threw himself heart and soul into the Home Rule movement started by Lokamanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant during the last war. Even after he became President of the Theosophical Society in 1934 and till very recently he took keen and active interest in Indian politics. He was a hard critic of the Congress after the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement in 1921 but was utterly sincere in his criticism. He was thoroughly Indian in his ways and thoughts and will always be remembered as one of the best British friends of India.

Interesting Proposal

In his latest broadcast, President Truman has recommended that all the important water ways of Europe, including the Dardenelles, should be placed under the international supervision of the Big Five. If the atomic bomb has succeeded in shocking world consciousness into the acceptance without much delay of the inevitable, namely, internationalism, the President's recommendation is obviously in the right direction. But what applies to the Dardennelles applies with equal force to Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, the Asiatic waterways and also the Panama Canal. Moreover, it is more fair, in fact, it is the only logical and just thing, that the supervision should vest in the Security Council of the UNCIO plus in each case, the country directly concerned, for instance Turkey, in the case of the Dardennelles and Egypt in that of Suez. This solution will solve many a difficult problem. But it is disappointing and not without disagreeable significance that Russia should, as the U.P.A. reports, be opposed to the Truman proposal.

Mahendra Chowdhary

As was to be expected, Gandhiji has issued a statement on the execution of Mahendra Chowdhary. It is brief and studiously restrained, but every word is charged with feeling. And it will tell, as, indeed, it must. Mahendra, a young man of Bihar was involved in a political dacoity. But, stating the popular side in his favour Gandhiji writes: "He had no idea of taking part in a dacoity, whether professional or political, so-called. He was in hiding. He was tried after the event and sentenced on doubtful evidence. Acceptance of the evidence and the verdict depended on the whim of the judge or judges and at the time judges were, as often as not, biassed." In the circumstances Gandhiji feels constrained to add that, if the popular belief is founded on fact, the death was "a murder, worse, reprehensible, because judicial." But how are the facts to be sifted and judged to the people's satisfaction? Gandhiji rightly suggests that only a body of utterly impartial lawyers can do this, though only from the recorded evidence and judgments of the original and the appellate courts. He adds: "If Government at all care for public opinion and would not rest on the overwhelming force they have at their disposal, they are as equally interested and will associate themselves with the public." Let us hope Government will do at least that.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Any man who works only for pay seldom does his best.

* * *

The worst fault of some people is telling other people theirs.

* * *

A girl may be a trifle frivolous, but she is is apt to be engaging.

* * *

It takes an accomplished liar to hand a woman satisfactory compliments.

* * *

Some men are constantly trying to lower the record for meanness.

* * *

Few men will admit being wrong as long as there is a chance to make others believe they are right.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta

One lesson more than any other the communities in India ought to learn today from the life and lifework of Sir Pherozshah Mehta. Above the temptation of pelf and power, a born fighter all his life, a worker and leader whose only aim in life was the liberation of India, the preparation of public mind for the selfless exercise of all rights—civic and political; that may flow from such liberation Mehta strove all his life to rid India of its age-long communal and provincial bias and that spirit of his life is embodied in the following passage I quote from his Congress Presidential address of 1890, which runs as under:—

"To my mind, a Parsi is a better and truer Parsi as a Mahomedan or a Hindu is a better and truer Mahomedan or Hindu, the more he is bound in brotherly relation and affection to all the children of the soil, the more he recognises the fraternity of all native communities of the country and immutable bond which binds them together in the pursuit of common aims and objects under a common Government. Is it possible to imagine that Dadabhai Nowrosji, for instance, true Parsi that he is, is anything but an Indian, living and working all his life for all India, with true and tender loyalty of a son? Can any one doubt, if I may be allowed to take another illustration, that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was greater and nobler when he was devoting the great energies and talents with which he is endowed—if for the particular benefit of all Indians in general, than when, as of late he was preaching a gospel of selfishness and isolation? The birth right, therefore, gentlemen, which the Parsis thus possess of so indefeasible and glorious a character, they have refused and will always refuse to sell for any mess of pottage, however, fragrant and tempting."

Will Indians and all communities in India learn this lesson in August 1945, when we are much nearer Swaraj than when he enunciated it as a principal of action at the end of 1890.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Indian Testamentary Law

Sir,—It has been always held in British testamentary law that the wishes of the testator should be upheld. Judges used to ignore the letter of the law and sought to honour the meaning of a word or a phrase of a testator.

In the Privy Council case of Sopher v. Administrator General of Bengal, the P. C. gave judgment ignoring the wishes of the testator and upset a trust because of a contingency, i.e., a condition which by a process of legal hair-splitting, was held bad at law.

I do not dispute that it was bad at English law, but I do maintain it was not bad at Indian law, as the framers have given the very condition as an example. I can also state, the law lords of he P. C. were misguided as the relevant clauses of the Indian Act were not brought to their notice.

Our layers for years had been in the habit of using certain phrases which make perfect sense but which now make trusts and wills void. The wishes of the testators are disregarded. Those who could not morally or legally inherit are getting in by the back door of the P. C. decision.

It was hoped the Law Member would pass an Act amending the P. C. decision and also making it retrospective in action. That hope has not yet been realised and nearly a year is over.

It was said that Nero fiddled whilst Rome burned. I wonder what musical instrument our Law Member uses? Had it been a question of amending a flaw of the Defence of India Act the worthy gentleman would have worked at double quick time, but it does not seem to worry him over much that fortunes are toppling and the wishes of the dead are flouted.

I would suggest to our Law Societies that they go over his head and make a direct representation to H. E. the Viceroy.

A BARRISTER.

August 1.

'FRIEND AND SUPPORTER OF INDIA'S FREEDOM BATTLE'

Bombay Theosophists' Tribute To Late Dr. George Arundale

MADRAS, August 12 (A.P.I.): Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society passed away at 12-15 yesterday morning. He had been ailing for some time.

George Sydney Arundale, was born on 1st December 1878, in Surrey England. He was educated in Germany and St. John's College Cambridge, and did some research work in Archives Nationale at Paris. He was interested in Theosophy from early youth, and resigned post of General Secretary of the British Section in 1903 to accept the Professorship of History at the Central Hindu College Benares founded by Dr. Annie Besant, and thereafter filled many posts and was the co-worker of Dr. Annie Besant in all her activities.

After the passing away of Dr. Annie Besant, he was elected President of Theosophical Society.

He was married to Rukmini Devi the well-known exponent of Bharat Natya.

He was the author of the books "Nirvana", "Mount Everest", "You", etc. as also numerous pamphlets on matters Theosopical and educational.

The remains of Dr. Arundale, were cremated this forenoon at the Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar.

After private ceremonies in his room the body was brought downstairs and placed in the hall below the statues of the founders and homage was paid by many prominent people including Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri. The body was then taken in a procession to a clearing in the pine trees on the southside of the Garden of Remembrance near the beach where already are deposited the ashes of Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater.

Before the body was cremated Vice President Sri Ram read a message from Rukmini Devi. Speaking of Dr. Arundale as her "dearest and best friend", she said: "He was always great and delightful, but during the suffering I knew that he was more magnificent than I ever realised. I know our loving comradeship is unbreakable and it will continue for ever. He is now with his mother Dr. Besant. I cannot say more."

Many people offered flowers on Dr. Arundale's remains before Rukmini Devi lighted the fire.

The Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, Mr. N. Sri Ram will act as President until a new President is elected. Nominations will be received at Adyar and an election held among the 30,000 members throughout the world. This will probably take six to nine months to complete.

Jinarajadasa's Tribute

BOMBAY, Sunday.

From his sick bed in a local hospital where he is awaiting an operation, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, well-known theosophist from Ceylon, gave a special message to the 'Chronicle", on the death of Dr. George S. Arundale. "The Theosophists of the world will miss Dr. Arundale's leadership very greatly" he said.

Referring to the late President of the Theosophical Society as a great friend of India who adopted only Indian ways, Mr. Jinarajadasa said:—"Dr. Arundale has a great record of service to many nations, but especially to India. He was the right-hand man of Dr. Annie Besant in building the Benares Central Hindu College as its Principal and organising among the students a spirit of devotion to the service of the motherland. He mixed freely with the students after college hours and played all the games with them. More than this, he gained the confidence of every student so that they came to him as to a father for solution of their private troubles. He worked in an honorary capacity as he had some means of his own.

IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

"In 1917 he threw himself heart and soul into the national movement and was interned, with Dr. Besant and Mr. B. P. Wadia, for three months. He was also, for a while, the President of the first Labour Union in India which was organised by theosophists. Though born an Englishman he was heart and soul an Indian of the best tradition. He was President of the Theosophical Society for twelve years. He was a very great organiser, always seeking new ways of presenting theosophy to the public.

"He toured widely in Europe, U. S. A., Java, Australia and New Zealand. Since the war started he organised several funds to assist theosophists and others in the lands overrun by Germany. He was a brilliant speaker, full of enthusiasm and wit. Theosophists all over the world will miss his leadership very greatly."

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS SHOCKED

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who was very closely associated with the late Dr. Annie Besant in all her activities said: "The news of Dr. Arundale's death came to me as a shock this morning. Although I knew that he had been ailing for some time, I was not prepared for this blow. Dr. Arundale succeeded to the exalted position of the presidentship of the Theosophical Society on the demise of Dr. Besant in 1932. It was by no means easy to keep on the mantle of such a dynamic world figure like Dr. Besant thrown on his shoulders. It must be admitted that he bore the burden of this great office with wonderful tact and energy.

"I knew Dr. Arundale more than thirty years ago and between him and me there grew an unbreakable bond of friendship based on mutual affection and our common love for and devotion to our chief, Dr. Besant. And I may say with pride that even differences of opinion on political and other matters could not destroy this bond.

AIDED YOUTH MOVEMENT

"Dr. Arundale was a great educationist and his period of principalship of the Central Hindu College up to 1913 is still cherished with grateful memory by many an Indian student who enjoys an advanced position in the public life in this country and also in England. He had a natural aptitude for inspiring and enthusing youth and without exaggeration I may state that the youth movement in India owes its origin to his first inspiration.

LOSS TO WORLD BROTHERHOOD

"Like Dr. Besant he adopted India as his motherland and in the glorious days of the Home Rule League he suffered incarceration with her at the instance of the Government of Madras. He was a devout champion of the cause of Indian freedom and of the emergence of world brotherhood and believed that in the establishment of this brotherhood, India would, in future, make the most notable contribution. His passing away is a great loss to this country and to the cause of world brotherhood. To me personally it is an irreparable loss."

WORK FOR HIGH IDEALS

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, who has been connected with the theosophical movement during the past 30 years and who was the Secretary of the All-India Home Rule League, said: "The late Dr. Arundale was one of the kindest of men. He did not understand what personal resentment was. He inspired the Indian youth to work for high ideals; his love for India was very great.

"I knew Dr. Arundale for the last 29 years since he returned to India in 1916. He was interned by Lord Pentland, the then Governor of Madras in 1917, along with Dr. Annie Besant. People in India today do not realise that the political mass awakening in India was due to the pioneer fight put up by Dr. Besant and her faithful and loyal theosophists. India's political freedom owes very much to the work done by theosophists led by Dr. Besant and among those to be remembered will be Dr. Arundale.

"Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the late Mr. Omar Sobani and all of us, the followers of Dr. Besant and of the late Lokamanya Tilak worked together before Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the political horizon of India."

Hindustan Scouts Mourn Arundale's Death

Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, Honorary Provincial Secretary, Hindustan Scout Association, writes:

The Hindustan Scout Association deeply mourns the passing away of Dr. G. S. Arundale, the ex-Provincial Commissioner, Madras, and Vice-President, all India Hindustan Scout Association. Among those prominent scout leaders who were responsible for establishing an Indian Scout Movement Dr. Arundale occupied the front rank. As a great believer in young India and a great educationist he helped Indian Scouting to come to its own. His was a life dedicated to the cause of service to humanity. 'Seva' was the passion of his life. By his noble example he inspired hundreds and thousands of young men and women with the spirit of service. The Hindustan Scouts today salute him with all reverence and loving gratitude for all his great leadership and inspiring guidance.

HOW JAPAN'S NAVAL SUN WENT DOWN

The sun sank for Japan as a front-rank naval power in the Philippines Sea during eleven blistering weeks in the autumn of 1944, writes Spencer Davis, A.P.A. War Correspondent.

Decisive sea and air engagements put more than half of Emperor Hirohito's battle fleet on the bottom or on the shelf and left his surviving merchantmen—carrying high priority was cargoes—helpless on the high seas. When Japan's Imperal navy made its bolds bid to crush Gen. Douglas MacArthur's landing on Leyte and trap Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's U.S. Seventh fleet, submarines played a vital role. They fired the first shots in the second battle of the Philippines Sea. As the enemy's southern fleet, based on Singapore, bore north for Surigao and San Bernardino straits in mid-October it was under close observation. By October 23, Kinkaid had received word from his underseas scouts on the speed and course of the enemy and had time to dispose his force of supposedly weak pre-Pearl Harbour battleships cruisers, destroyers, jeep-carriers and PT boats. Their reporting duty fulfilled, two American submarines executed one of the boldest torpedo attacks on record, sank two Japanese cruisers and crippled a third. The fast carrier armen of Adm. William F Halsey's U. S. Third fleet took up the attack on October 24 and on the following morning Kinkaid's battleships were slugging it out in the Surigao strait south of Leyte. Halsey had turned north to strike at a third threat, enemy task force "B" from waters of the Japanese empire, then hurried other carrier planes south to assist Kinkaid's hard-pressed little carrier force standing off the Pacific entrance to Leyte gulf. The results of that engagement are history. The Third and Seventh fleets' ships sank 24 enemy battleships and four aircraft carriers.

Probably sunk were another battleship and 12 other warships. Six more battleships, five cruisers and 10 destroyers were badly damaged, making a grand total of 58 Japanese warships sunk or damaged. American losses were the light carrier Princeton, two destroyers, two jeep-carriers and a destroyer escort.

SECOND BATTLE

The second Philippines Sea battle came at the start of the land campaign. Then the Japanese drew on her suicide air force in earnest, concentrating on American warships crowding Leyte gulf. During November's typhoon weather, while engineers were striving desperately to transform Leyte's mud into runways, the "Tokyo Empress" rode the storms and poured at least 10,000 Japanese reinforcements into Leyte's back door at Ormoc. The last run of the "Tokyo Express" came December 7 when a Japanese convoy bound for Ormoc was stopped within 30 miles of its objective, while an American force landed the U. S. 77th Division in its stead.

Japan had become what Halsey tersely described as "a naval runt." The remnants of the once-proud Japanese fleet then went into hiding, daring not to come out and fight. Halsey continued to prod closer to the home islands, trying to lure it out for a final showdown. After the Okinawa campaign was successfully concluded despite Japan's gigantic effort to cripple American seapower by suicide plane attacks, Halsey determined to finish the job. He did it in the summer of 1945 with his powerful Third fleet augmented by a strong British carrier force. The American and British forces steamed up and down Japan's home coast at will, pumping tons of high explosive shells from their guns into ports and military installations while their planes roamed the Japanese skies bombing and straling without challenge. Finally they found what was left of the reluctant Japanese Imperial fleet—in port. Their bombs and torpedoes left Hirohito virtually without a semblance of a fighting force that could put to sea.

Japan's naval sun had gone down.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"PARIS, August 11: France last night reiterated her claim to complete sovereignty over French Indo-China and the Paris Radio announced that the future status of this area of south-eastern Asia cannot be the subject of any negotiation in the reorganisation of Eastern Asia after Japan has surrendered."

—U. P. A

* * *

What a contemporary suggests, Mr. or Lord Pethick-Lawrence will do as Secretary of State for India no one can tell.

Even the noble Lord himself can't tell. He has neither the knowledge nor the experience of what a Secretary of State should, and does, do. He will take a good few days to study the helpful files.

Meanwhile he talks and Mahendra Choudhury dies.

* * *

According to a Srinagar report, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was entertained to dinner by the Nawab of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Muslim League, and about 40 guests were present.

There is, however, no report to the effect that the Nawab Sahib gave the toast of the guest as a great Hindu leader and treated the gathering to an eloquent dissertation of Congress mediaevalism and the modern Russian practice of recognising religious nations, sorry, we mean cultural nationalities.

* * *

Asked to comment on Mr. Jinnah's recent speech in which the latter referred to the Simla Conference with particular reference to Gandhiji's role in it, Gandhiji is reported to have said: "Refer to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad."

Another intolerable provocation.

* * *

According to a United States Senator, violence and unrest may be expected to continue throughout Asia as long as European imperialism plays a dominant role in that part of the world.

Well then, in that case, violence and unrest will have to be effectively suppressed in the interests of the peoples of Asia. That's all.

* * *

A Washington cable reports that Russia is expected to raise a major and immediate objection to President Truman's proposal to internationalise important European waterways including the Dardanelles.

We shouldn't be surprised. That would so gravely endanger the sovereign rights under the Atlantic charters etc. of—what?

* * *

Two huge Red Army columns in a pincer movement from the east to the west across the heart of Manchuria threaten to cut off all the Japanese armies, north of the Chinese Far Eastern Railway—Moscow Report.

We hope the movement is confined to the cutting off of the Japanese armies only.

* * *

It has been officially stated at Kandy (SEAC Hqs.) that "the war is still on and we are going ahead with our plans."

That's the best news we've had so far.

* * *

SASTRI'S REMINDER TO VICTORS

"It Is Nobler To Reconquer By Justice and Gentleness"

—Headlines.

But then what do the victors gain from their victory?

* * *

On behalf of the original inhabitants of Bombay, we earnestly call upon the Emperor and Government of Japan to accept the United States offer made on behalf of the Allies.

Humanitarianism demands that the Jap militarists should surrender instead of inevitably prolonging the agonies of their countrymen and our own sufferings. We want our old lebensraum back.

Maha Gujarat Art Centre Function Postponed

Under the auspices of the Maha Gujarat Art, Research and Culture Centre, the Sunday function to honour and present a purse to Mr. Rajanikant Desai, Justice Sir H. V. Divetia presiding, was postponed on account of the death of Dr. G. S. Arundale. Dr. Arundale's wife, Srimati Rukmini Devi is patron of the Centre.

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From Pearl Harbour To Atomic Bombing

Highlights Of Decline & Downfall Of Japanese Power

Japan, one of the three original Axis nations felt the full weight of Allied military and naval power. After a year in which she expanded almost unopposed in the South and South-west Pacific, following her attack on the United States at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, and a second year in which her forces were slowly pushed back, the Allied nations in 1944 took the offensive away from her and have since carried the war to the gates of Japan itself.

Since midsummer of 1944 long-range B-29 Superfortress bombers were making heavy bombing raids on military and industrial targets in Japan from bases in west China, and later such bombers bombed Japanese home targets from bases on the captured islands to the south.

Until late in 1942, Allied strategy in the Pacific consisted almost entirely of holding and containing the Japanese, delaying their offensive and halting it short of the crucial line running diagonally north-east from Australia to Hawaii and north to the Aleutian Islands. While Allied naval forces were strategically on the defensive, they nevertheless assumed a tactical offensive, raiding Japanese outposts and fortified positions in the South Pacific to keep the Japanese off balance.

Japanese advances through the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and the South Seas almost to Australia were based largely on air power. After building up their strength at one base, they overcame Allied air opposition at another point, following up with heavily-screened amphibious forces which made landings. By the middle of April, 1942, they had established bases on New Guinea and in the Solomons Islands area which put them in position to threaten all of Malanesia and even to menace the lifeline to Australia.

TIDE TURNS.

Then followed, in May, 1942, a battle which turned the tide of the war in the Pacific—the Battle of the Coral Sea, which effectively checked the Japanese advance southward. A Japanese force was contacted by aircraft from Allied ships and defeated in an engagement fought entirely by planes, with the surface units never closing to within battle range.

The decisive battle of Midway, a few weeks later, put an end to the long period of Japanese offensive and made the change in Allied strategy from passive to active defense. A Japanese armada of some 50 warships, believed to be planning to conquer the U.S. Midway Island and possibly aiming at Hawaii as well, was sighted by patrol bombers south of the island and attacked, first by planes from Midway, then by carrier aircraft from the Allied fleet, and finally by Midway-based bombers hastily assembled from Hawaii. The Japanese lost four aircraft carriers, two cruisers, three destroyers, 275 aircraft and an estimated 4,800 men, and suffered heavy damage to three battleships, one cruiser and several destroyers. Allied losses were one carrier, one destroyer, about 150 planes and 307 men.

Another Japanese force meanwhile turned northward and succeeded in establishing bases on Attu, Kiska and Agattu Islands in the Aleutian chain on the Alaskan approaches to the United States. More than a year passed before the invaders were killed or finally driven out.

GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN.

Following seizure of the initiative from the Japanese at the Battle of Midway, the Allies entered upon the offensive-defensive stage of operations in the Pacific, a period in which offensive action became more positive but during which a large part of Allied strength was necessary to defend the gains.

In July, 1942, Japan had landed troops and labourers on Guadalcanal Island, in the Solomons group, and begun the construction of an airfield. Since land-based planes from that point would immediately imperil the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, it was necessary to eject them. In an exhausting test of strength which followed, seven major naval-aerial engagements took place before the Japanese commenced evacuation of Guadalcanal. The Japanese had lost in their effort to hold the island, an estimated 28 ships, including two battleships, eight cruisers, six destroyers, a dozen transports and 25,000 troops. The airfield they had almost completed was captured intact by the invading American forces.

Meanwhile, Allied land forces based on Australia were detailed to knock the Japanese out of their positions on New Guinea. In their almost unopposed expansion through the South Pacific towards Australia, the Japanese had acquired a foothold on the northern coast of New Guinea and from it threatened an invasion of Australia. Valuable positions at Lae and Salamaua fell to the invaders and they began to consolidate bases from which they announced that they would wipe out the Allied base at Port Moresby, on the south coast of the island, and then conquer Australia.

They found it impossible to gain direct overland access to Port Moresby, and accordingly moved down the coast to the Buna-Gona area. From there they attempted to cross the treacherous Owen Stanley Mountains and finally reached a point only 32 miles from their objective. Allied forces threw them back and by January, 1943, they had lost even the Buna-Gona area and were forced to retire to Lae and Salamaua, from which they had started. Here they made a desperate stand.

Attacking from the land, sea and air for more than a year, Allied forces finally cut off the Japanese from outside help, forcing them into the mountainous interior of the island, where isolated pockets of enemy troops are being mopped up. Then the Allies landed on Wakde Island, off the New Guinea coast in May, 1944, and took an enemy airfield. This marked the strategic end of the New Guinea campaign, begun at Buna in the fall of 1942. The entire north coast and its waters were now dominated by the Allies, thus ending the threat to Australia and freeing Allied forces based on the island continent to move northward toward Japan.

By early 1943 the strategic outlook for the Allies had changed greatly from the days of a year before when Japanese ships and planes were roving almost unchecked throughout the central and South Pacific areas. American ship losses in the attack on Pearl Harbour had been largely retrieved, self-sustaining naval task forces had been assembled and painstaking staff work had established a vital line of supply from the American mainland across thousands of miles of the Pacific to the growing fighting groups who were awaiting only the arrival of supplies to press the advantage they had achieved.

With command of the Solomon Islands area secured through capture of Guadalcanal the gathering strength of Allied power was now applied to pushing the Japanese out of the South and South-west Pacific. Allied land, sea and air power struck deeper into Japan's area of military and naval conquests. Japanese island strongholds garrisoned with thousands of troops were by-passed in the advance and cut off from outside help, but others, such as Munda on New Georgia Island and Tarawa in the Gilberts, had to be reduced in bloody fighting in jungles and beaches, to obtain bases for further advances or to eliminate the possibility of flanking attacks from Japanese air and sea forces.

PUSH TOWARDS JAPAN.

By November, 1943, the Allies were strong enough to begin the push toward Japan. The offensive started with the invasion of the outer defenses of the Japanese Empire in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands and proceeded into the Caroline and Marianas Islands, with all Allied forces combining their strength in operations on a scale which had never before been witnessed. Against fanatical resistance from land and air forces and such naval forces as dared to come out, the Allied drive rolled steadily northward, smothering opposition under a crushing weight of bombs and shells.

Not until the drive reached Saipan in the Marianas group, about 1,500 miles south of Tokyo, did the Japanese fleet again offer important opposition. In hiding while Allied naval task forces covered other landings northward from the Solomons, and even declining to defend Truk, the Japanese fleet came out in strength to relieve pressure on the Marianas, a move which led to the first Battle of the Philippines. In an attempt to win a victory without committing their ships to a general engagement, the Japanese dispatched carrier planes from the maximum distance, to interfere with U.S. Fleet operations.

The U.S. Fifth Fleet, including Task Force 58, one of the most powerful units in the history of sea warfare, opposed them. Most of America's newly commissioned aircraft carriers were in Task Force 58 and when Japanese planes came over, swarms of Hellcat fighters were in the air waiting. In the battle that ensued the Japanese lost upwards of 400 planes, against Allied losses of 17. Following up the advantage, the fleet went ahead at full speed and caught the fleeing Japanese ships, now stripped of air power. This assault, like the Japanese thrust which preceded it, was an air strike at maximum carrier aircraft range, but it sank two Japanese carriers, two destroyers and one tanker, and damaged three carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, one destroyer and a tanker.

The Allied drives from the South-west Pacific and Hawaii finally merged upon the Philippine Islands when a large Allied landing force under command of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, who had pledged his return to the islands, landed on Leyte on October 20, 1944, beginning the successful battle to liberate the Philippines from Japanese domination. Three days later the second Battle of the Philippines, the greatest sea-air battle of the war, was fought when the long evasive Japanese fleet attempted to prevent the landings, throwing into the attempt the greater part of its remaining sea strength and striking from three directions. The blow was detected in time for Allied commanders to dispose their fleet units and initiate counter measures which broke the back of the assault and sank 58 enemy ships, including battleships and carriers.

By nightfall of October 26 the battle of Leyte Gulf was over, with the Japanese ships either sunk or turned back. Allied losses were light in comparison to the disaster which had fallen upon the Japanese fleet.

Allied naval forces continued the northward drive and in February, 1945, started the reduction of Iwo Jima, a tiny volcanic island midway between Saipan and the Japanese home islands, from which Japanese planes were able to interfere with B-29 raids on Japan. Despite fanatical Japanese resistance from well-fortified positions and heavy Allied casualties the island was reduced in approximately a month and Allied planes are now using its airstrips.

In short, one year of action had brought Allied forces from the Marshall Islands and north-east New Guinea to Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Japan.

BOMBING OF TOKYO.

Meanwhile, the Japanese home islands had not been neglected. A fast American task force steamed to within carrier-plane range of Tokyo and struck the city a devastating aerial blow. Japanese defenses were so disorganized that one American destroyer steamed into the approaches of Tokyo Bay to rescue a drowned flyer before withdrawing with the rest of the fleet. A few days later carrier planes discovered the remnants of the Japanese fleet in the Inland Sea and bombed it.

In a desperate air and naval effort, a task force of the dwindling Japanese fleet attempted unsuccessfully to interfere with the recent Allied landings in Okinawa, some 300 miles south of the Japanese island of Kyushu from which it was possible to launch powerful land, sea and air assaults on Japan itself. In that action, the Japanese lost the battleship *Yamato*, one of the last of their heavy fleet units.

With organized fighting in the European theatre at an end, Allied nations which poured men and materials in prodigious quantities into the defeat of Germany now turned that flood of power into the Pacific to bring an end to hostilities there. Many world leaders openly announced their intention to do so.

The Potsdam Conference and the atomic bomb were the final acts speeding up the Jap surrender offer.

Britain's New Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 1.

PREMIER—CLEMENT ATTLEE—Mr. Clement Attlee, aged 62, is a solicitor's son. He went to Halleybury and Oxford, reading Modern History. He was called to the bar in 1905. Then his interest in social conditions drove him to live and work in London's East End, where he became in 1910 Secretary of the Toynbee Hall, the famous University "settlement" and educational centre.

From 1913 to 1923 he lectured in Social Science at the London School of Economics, apart from his war service at Gallipoli, Mesopotamia (where he was severely wounded) and France. Returning to East End, he became Mayor of Stepney (1919-20).

From 1922 onwards, he was Labour M.P. for Limehouse. In the following two years, he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and was Under-Secretary for War in the first Labour Government in 1924. In 1927 he visited India as a member of the Indian Statutory Commission. In the second Labour Government he was successively Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1930-31) and Post-Master General (1931).

From deputy leader of the Labour Party he became leader in 1935 in succession to George Lansbury. In 1937 he declared that Britain had been in a virtual state of war since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria; and in 1938 he declared the Munich settlement to be the outcome of an "attitude of defence."

When Mr. Churchill formed the Coalition Government in 1940 he became Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the Commons; in 1942 Dominions Secretary and Deputy Premier; and in 1943 Lord President of the Council.

He was made Companion of Honour in 1945. He accompanied Mr. Churchill to Berlin.

Herbert Morrison—Lord President Of The Council

Herbert Morrison, aged 57, is a London policeman's son. He was successively errand boy, shop assistant and telephone operator.

In the evenings he studied municipal government: joined the Social Democratic Federation: and later joined the Independent Labour Party of whose organ, the 'Daily Citizen' he became in 1913 the deputy circulation manager.

In 1920-21 he was Mayor of Hackney (North-East London borough). In 1923 he was elected Labour M.P. for South Hackney which he represented in 1923-24, 1929-31 and 1935-45. Meanwhile, in 1922 he became a member of the London County Council as whose leader in 1934-40 he was notable for sponsoring many civic improvement schemes, including the famous "Green Belt" plan.

In the MacDonald Government (1929-31) he was Minister of Transport, being responsible for the plan for transforming the London Transport companies into a public corporation.

He was Secretary of the London Labour Party during the period 1915 to 1940: he was elected Chairman of the National Labour Party in 1928.

In 1940 he became Minister of Supply in the Coalition Government: later in the year, he was Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, being largely concerned with the organisation of civil defence. In 1942 he entered the War Cabinet where he added to his interests those of post-war reconstruction at home and abroad.

As Chairman of the Labour Party Election Campaign Committee, he took a prominent part in drafting the Labour programme.

Ernest Bevin—Foreign Secretray

Mr. Ernest Bevin is aged 64. He was first a farm boy and was then employed in a Bristol restaurant. As a tradesmen's delivery van-man, he was early associated with the Trade Union movement, organising delivery men, carters and dock workers of the West of England and the Channel ports.

He rose from branch secretary to national organiser and Assistant Secretary of the Dock-wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union (nicknamed "Dockers' K.C.")

In 1922 he was appointed Secretary of the newly-formed Transport and General Workers' Union (a post he held till 1940) which had amalgamated nearly 40 unions and now has a membership of 800,000 formed in units on a plan devised by Mr. Bevin giving each group of workers a complete organisation of its own in the general framework. In 1937 he became Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

In view of his organising ability, Mr. Churchill in 1940 made Mr. Bevin Minister of Labour and National Service. Besides carrying out the wartime mobilisation of Britain's manpower Mr. Bevin was also responsible for the demobilisation scheme.

At War Cabinet meetings he played an important part in discussions on foreign affairs; at the Labour Party Conference in Blackpool in 1945 he advocated patience, toleration and endeavour to obtain understanding among the Big Three Powers—Britain, United States and Russia—in order to come together for the common purpose of maintaining peace and developing a higher standard of living and the complete removal of fear.

Arthur Greenwood—Lord Privy Seal

Mr. Arthur Greenwood is aged 65. He won a scholarship from a Yorkshire High School to the Manchester University where he studied Economics and History. He became head of the Economic Department in the Huddersfield Technical College and lecturer in Economics in the Leeds University.

1917-19 he was Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Reconstruction. Despite brilliant promise in the civil service, he entered politics at the age of 40, joining the headquarters staff of the Labour Party of which he became deputy leader in 1935 and being responsible for formulating much of the Labour policy.

He was Labour M.P. for Nelson and Colne during the period 1922 to 1931. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the 1924 Labour Government and Minister of Health in the 1929 Government.

In the latter office he attacked the housing problem with a five-year plan for 2,500,000 homes for the poor at reasonable rents: he was also responsible for much constructive legislation on health, pensions, unemployment assistance and town and country planning. In 1930 he refused to agree to the cutting down of expenditure on social services in view of the financial depression: so he went into the Opposition when Ramsay MacDonald formed a Coalition.

He accused the Government of killing the Disarmament Conference and urged sanctions against Italy in the Abyssinian war. As deputy leader of the Opposition in the Commons he denounced on September 2, 1939 further appeasement and demanded the fulfilment of Britain's pledges to Poland.

As Minister without portfolio in the Churchill Government, he laid the foundation for Britain's post-war planning.

Sir N. N. Sircar Dead

Former Law Member Of India Government

CALCUTTA, August 12 (A.P.I.): Sir N. N. Sircar, former Law Member of the Government of India, died at noon today at his residence in Calcutta of Cholaemia. He was suddenly taken ill in 1942, and, though he recovered, he was not keeping good health since. In May last he became seriously ill.

Sir Nripendra is survived by his widow and eight sons.

Born in 1876 Sir Nripendra would have completed 69 years in September next. He was Advocate-General of Bengal from 1929 to 1934 and Law Member, Government of India, 1934-1939. Sir Nripendra wasa delegate to the third Round Table Conference and to the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill.

On the expiry of his term of office as Law Member, Sir Nripendra took up chamber practice. He did not appear in the Calcutta High Court, but occasionally accepted engagements to appear in the courts of other provinces and in Indian states. His last big case was the Rewa Enquiry Commission.

Sir Nripendra's charities were extensive.

"FEARLESS FIGHTER"

LUCKNOW: "The death of Sir N. N. Sircar is an irreparable loss to the whole of India," said Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha in a interview to the "Associated Press." He added, "Though the late Sir N. N Sircar did not belong to any political organisation as such he was a fearless fighter for the cause of Indian nationalism, and particularly for upholding the legitimate political rights of the Hindus. His almost single-handed fight against the "Communal Award" will remain as an inspiring chapter in the history of Indian national movement."

INEXPIABLE CRIME OF PETAIN

No Alternative To Death Sentence

PARIS, August 12 (Reuter): The Counsel for the defence will tomorrow plead for the life of the 89 year old Vichy leader, Marshal Philippe Petain, Marshal of France and Victor of Verdun, after the public prosecutor, M Andre Mornet, had on Saturday demanded the death sentence.

M Mornet who, after the last war, sent Mata Hari to death, summing up the case against Marshal Petain, declared that the death penalty was the only one that could be demanded for the crime of high treason and that French Law did not admit of an alternative penalty on account of age.

"An Armistice concluded in shame, breach of confidence towards the nation, definite acceptance of defeat, servile imitation of Germany, prosecution of Frenchmen, perfidious attacks against England, aid given to the Axis, supplies sent to Rommel, destruction of our fleet and the supreme shame of receiving French officers in German uniform—what need one add to this list of crimes", M Mornet asked.

Vichy, he said cost France 150,000 patriots shot, half a million men sent to forced labour, 110,000 political deportees and 120,000 racial deportees.

"For four years this policy dishonoured us in the eyes of other countries. France has recovered at the price of her martyrs and her sacrifice, but the Vichy Government almost succeeded in dishonouring France for ever and depriving France of her reason for living.

There lies an inexpiable crime for which I can see no extenuating circumstances nor excuses and for which the Court of Justice entrusted with applying Law can only ask for the maximum penalty provided by Law", he concluded.

A microphone is being installed in the courtroom from where the verdict on the Marshal's fate may be broadcast in the middle of the week.

PLANS FOR OCCUPATION OF JAPAN READY

(Continued from Page 1)

a report on, "matters under his jurisdiction", says Reuter's Washington Correspondent.

AMMUUITION MOVEMENT

The Associated Press of America reports that the U. S. War Department has announced that rail-road movement of ammunition to the Pacific Coast has been halted.

The order issued today in this connectioun does not affect the movement from ports. Adequate supplies of ammunition are now in the Pacific to meet immediate requirements, the Department said.

Just how the surrender will be carried out was indicated today in Washington, says Reuter.

Mere exchange of communications between Japan and the four big Allied Powers through Neutral Capitals culminating in an agreed plan for Japan's exit from the war would not be sufficient.

Allied military chiefs would formally dictate to Japan's Commanders terms of unconditional surrender and would fix an hour for the fighting to stop. Allied Commanders would personally receive the surrender from Japanese military leaders in the field, and high Japanese Commander would be asked to meet Allied military leaders probably at Guam or Manila. There the Japanese would be called upon to sign documents on similar lines to those signed by German Commanders at Rheims at the close of the war with Germany.

FORCES FOR OCCUPATION

The American War and Navy Departments, says the Associated Press of America, were reported prepared to send upward of one million occupation troops into Japan, while the British, derstood to be expected to support only small "token" forces.

Gen. MacArthur himself declined any comment on his possible role, but it was assumed at his Manila base that such a command for Gen. MacArthur would only be natural. This Headquarters was the scene of intense activity today as preparations were hurried along for any contingency.

Admiral William F. Halsey, however, declared today that he thought his powerful Third Fleet which includes a British task force would have "a pretty definite job" in case Japan surrenders, says Alva Dopking who is with the American Third Fleet.

Amiral Halsey's flagship was in Japanese waters when the news of the Japanese surrender offer came. The Admiral received the news jubilantly with the comment that "the Japanese are licked." He declined to comment on the circumstances of the surrender offer describing it as a "political question."

The Admiral also did not elaborate on his statement about what his fleet assignments would be in the event of capitulation.

In Chungking an Army spokesman declared that no orders had been given by the High Command for Chinese forces to cease fire and all war zone commanders had been ordered to continue hostilities until specifically instructed by Chungking to halt. He added that no information had been received to the effect that the Japanese themselves had ceased active operations on the battle fronts.

A favourable Australian view of the "Big Four" reply to Japan's surrender offer was today given in Sydney by the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Evatt, says "Reuter." The great advantage of the Emperor's subjection to the Allies, he said, was that he would be fully associated with the military disaster which had overtaken Japan. It would help, he pointed out, to explode the myth surrounding the supernatural character of the Throne.

But, according to the Associated Press of America, in Melbourne, Dr. Herbert Evatt asserted that Australia considered Hirohito as a war criminal and absolutely opposed his retention as a condition of the Japanese surrender.

SOVIET ATTACKS WAR LORDS

In Moscow today the leading Soviet paper "Pravda" accused the Japanese War Lords of trying to prolong the war, says Reuter. "The Japanese military clique is objecting to capitulation and desires continuance of the war despite its hopelessness. The militarists are stubbornly following in the footsteps of their German Fascist Allies", it wrote.

But today there were indications that the Japanese people were being prepared for the worst, though they have still not been officially informed of the surrender offer. According to the Japanese News Agency, the Tokyo press "warned the nation that the darkest moment of the war has arrived and urged people to face the worst crisis in history with utmost calmness."

The "Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun" said: "The stark reality is that Japan stands at the crossroads of life or death. What we should do at the critical moment is to wait for the great Command from the Throne."

The "Asahi" writing on similar lines also urged "full obedience to the August will of His Majesty."

This insistence on obedience to Emperor Hirohito is noteworthy because of the Allied demand that the Emperor shall be under orders of the Allied Supreme Commander.

JAPANESE KWANTUNG ARMY IN FULL RETREAT

Swift Soviet Advance: New Superfort Raids: Tokyo Planes In Action Over Borneo

LONDON, August 12. (Reuter): Planes of the Japanese Air Force, so rarely seen in recent weeks, have reappeared over the towns of Borneo and the Australian Air Force is up to tackle them, while patrol activity along the Borneo land front is intense.

Heavy rains have disrupted communications on southern Bougainville in the Solomons holding up Australian tank thrusts.

AIR WAR ON JAPAN CONTINUES

Tokyo reports that up to late hours today indicated that air war was still going on with new Superforts raids on Japan's home islands, while Allied sources told of continued fighting on other Far Eastern war fronts as far afield as Burma and Borneo.

Two attacks hit Shikoku island to the south and east of Japan's inland sea sea this morning, the Japanese News Agency said. The first was by 70 Superforresses with an escort of 15 Thunderbolts. They bombed and strafed the north-west coast town of Matsuyama. Five other Superfortresses pounded the Iyonada coast south-east of Matsuyama, flying off seawards again at noon.

Japanese troops are still resisting stubbornly in the waterlogged countryside north of the old Sittang River Channel in East Burma, while British troops raced on unopposed up to the Toungoo-Mawchi escape road eastward towards Siam.

KUMAMOTO BOMBED

More than 500 planes from Okinawa bases made a low assault with petrol jelly bombs on Kumamoto, the Japanese military supply centre on Kyushu, the southernmost home island, on Friday in the biggest raid the Far East Air Force made in a single day, General Douglas MacArthur announced in a 'communique' from his Manila, Headquarters today. Smoke rose 15,000 feet from blazing buildings. Oita on north-eastern Kyushu was also fire-raided.

Other formations hit targets in the Korea area of Red Army operations against Japan and in Malaya, Borneo and Indo-Chint the 'communique' said.

Admiral Chester Nimitz's Headquarters announced no fleet activity since Japan's surrender offer. British and United States carrierbased aircraft damaged or destroyed 711 planes on Thursday and Friday, the 'communique' reported.

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters said today that their submarines attacked Allied convoy south-east of Okinawa yesterday and sank three craft.

Kwantung Army In Retreat

Three Soviet army groups, driving deeper into Manchuria over jugged mountain ranges and through dense forests, have beaten the Japanese forces—the so-called "Kwantung Army"—into retreat and, in many areas complete disorganisation has set in among the Japanese, says Reuter's Moscow report.

From the strategic viewpoint north Manchuria is now lost to the Japanese and lineups between the vanguards of the First and Second Soviet Far Eastern Army groups are expected soon in north-eastern Manchuria.

On sector after sector the Japanese are withdrawing apparently without plan, but occasionally there is fanatic resistance in pockets which are being bypassed by the Soviet columns.

Warship of the Soviet Pacific fleet backed by hundreds of aircrait of the fleet air arm are keeping up the bombarument of Korea ports as packs of bombers and torpedo planes are roaming over the west Pacific in their hunt for Japanese ships.

Gunboats of the Soviet Amur Flotilla are also participating in the offensive.

Manchurians living in the areas occupied by the Russians are returning to their homes from which they fled when the fighting began. Soviet war correspondents describe their appearance as pitiful "They are dressed in rags and are living like beggars," reports say The Japanese plundered the whole countryside before retreating and most men were conscripted for forced labour.

DISORGANISATION IN JAP RANKS

Disorganisation in the ranks of the Japanese forces in Manchuria is ascribed to the swiftness of Soviet advance, sustained air attacks and the psychological effect of expecting surrender orders from the Emperor at any moment.

The Soviet Far Eastern army groups are under the command of well tried veterans of the European campaign.

The victor of the East Prussian Capital Koenigsberg, Marshal Alexander Vassilevsky is in Supreme Commands and Marshal Malinovsky who led the Red Army group through Rumania, Hungary and Austria and Marshal Meretzkov who fought in Finland and Norway are two other commanders leading the Russian troops.

Chinese Advance

CHUNGKING, Aug. 12 (Reuter).

Chinese have reoccupied Chuanhsien, 50 airline miles northeast of Kweilin, Capital of the South China Province of Kwangsi.

The Chinese are now pressing on Huangshaho near the Kwangsi-Hunan sien, 50 airline miles northeast of border.

Farther northeast, Chinese units from Hunan Province are advancing on Tungan on the railway between Kweilin and Hengyang.

Enemy Resistance In Old Sittang Channel Area

ADV HQ SEAC Aug. 12.

Stubborn resistance as encountered by our troops in the flooded area north of the old Sittang river channel between Abya and Myitkyo, where the enemy continues to hold some villages, says today's SEAC 'communique.'

On the banks of the Sitang river, eight miles north-east of Penwegon, small parties of enemy were engaged by our troops and casualties inflicted.

Since their attempted break out began three weeks ago the enemy have suffered more than 11,500 casualties.

On the Toungoo-Mawchi road, our troops continued their advance without opposition.

Land For Tillers

BELGRADE, August 12 (Reuter) The Legislative Committee of the Yugoslav Parliament accepted today the Government's draft for agrarian reform law based on the principle: "he who tills the land should own it", cables Reuter's correspondent.

Under this draft no farmer will be allowed to own more than 35 hectares.

Farmers cultivating their own land but owning more than 35 hectares will receive some compensation for the expropriated surplus. Absentee landlords, however, will be derived of all but five hectares (approximately 12 acres) without compensation.

The law also applies to church land, monastery estates and trust fund estates. The State will retain certain land for experimental farms and for breeding bloodstock and cultivation of seeds.

R

CLOTH RATIONING IN BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Second Week Of August

Please see the reverse of the counter-foil of your C-1 application or the certificate of eligibility given to you against your C-2 and C-3 applications. If you find under the words "Month" and "Week" in the cages, the figures 8 and 2, then it means that the week allotted to you is the current week (Aug. 12 to 18).

Please take your counter-foil along with your food-grains ration cards or certificate of eligibility to the rationed cloth shop where your application has been registered and obtain from the dealer your registration-sheet. You can also make your first quarter's purchase during this week (10 yds. per adult and 5 yds. per child at the most).

If for some reason you do not desire to purchase any cloth during this week, you are free to purchase it in any subsequent week before the end of August.

If you do purchase some cloth, the balance of the six-monthly quota will be available to you in the second week of November or any subsequent week before the end of November. If you do not purchase any cloth before August, then the entire six-monthly quota can be had by you in the second quarter (September to November).

Foreign Minister's Report To Emperor

Singapore Radio's Call To Army To Fight "Sacred War To Bitter End"

LONDON, August 12, (Reuter): The Chungking Radio quotes Tokyo Radio as stating that all military operations have been cancelled.

NEW YORK, August 12, (Reuter): A Tokyo broadcast heard here today reported that the Japanese Emperor received Shivenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, in audience on Sunday morning (Japanese Time) and heard from him a report "on matters under his jurisdiction".

"Maintain National Unity"

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (Reuter): A Japanese News Agency broadcast, picked up by Reuter here says the Tokyo newspaper 'Ashahi' today calls upon all Japanese "to do their part in full obedience of the august will of His Majesty" and maintain national unity "it worst comes to worst."

"Await Orders From U. S. Navy Dept"

GUAM, Aug. 12 (A.P.A.): Silent on any new Pacific fleet action since Japan sued for peace, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced today that the toll by British and American carrier planes in their northern Honshu strikes Thursday and Friday was 771 Japanese aircraft destroyed or damaged, 35 enemy ships sunk and 59 damaged.

As Nimitz announced the revised results of the U. S. Third Fleet's carrier blows after receiving additional reports, he indicated that surrender negotiations with the Japanese would have no effect on naval action until orders were received from the Navy Department in Washington.

With Admiral William Halsey's Third Fleet presumably still on the prowl in waters off the Japanese homeland, Nimitz's announcement that he would take "no action until orders were received" apparently meant that naval activity would continue on schedule until an official acceptance of Japan's surrender offer is announced.

The latest reports from the carrier pilots who participated in the Honshu raids pushed up the total of enemy planes destroyed or damaged by 248. Nimitz announced yesterday that the total for the two days was 523.

Chiang's Call To Underground Workers

CHUNGKING, Aug. 12 (A.P.A.)—Fierce fighting south-west of Chuanhsien, an important railroad town about 70 miles north-east of Kweilin, and the last barrier to the ejection of the enemy from northern Kwangsi Province, was reported today by the Chinese High Command.

(Chinese Government authorities declared that there would be no relaxation of China's war effort until the official announcement of Japan's surrender, said the Chungking Radio in an English language broadcast recorded at San Francisco.)

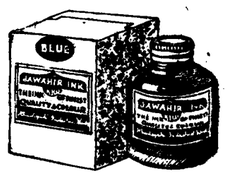
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to the people in occupied areas, particularly the underground workers, not to take any action without explicit orders from him.

He told them to maintain peace and order, to remain at their posts and stand by for instructions from Chungking.

"Fight To Bitter End"

LONDON, August 11 (Reuter).—The Singapore Radio was still broadcasting today the proclamation from the Japanese War Minister General Korechika Anami "reaffirming the grim determination of the Imperial army to fight the sacred war to a bitter end."

The Radio did not mention any surrender terms. It also broadcast a proclamation by the Japanese command to forces on the mainland of China, stating that the Soviet Union's declaration of war has "complicated the general situation."



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WHAT SUPER-FORTRESSES DID

The Superfortress was born in gloom but it grew up into one of the most valuable Allied weapons in the Pacific war, writes James J. Strebig, Associated Press of America Aviation Editor.

The beginnings of the B-29 go back to the days when American military strategists were looking at Europe and Africa where Hitler's armies were running wild.

Air war planners dreamed of a plane that would fly 7,500 miles with several tons of bombs, but as the European situation improved, the specifications were altered to fit Pacific plans.

The call went to heavy bomber designers for plane that could fly 5,300 miles and carry one ton of bombs. There was to be considerable interchangeability between bomb and petrol load—a neat problem in wing and fuselage spaces

The Superfortresses flew 3,000-mile missions almost casually, despite overloading, and flew those missions almost twice as often as smaller bombers. The engine problem didn't look so big when the strategists turned to bases and how to supply and protect them. But the United States had promised China that Japan's homeland would be bombed in June, 1944, and it was. China contributed her share—the labour of half a million men and women and thousands of acres of farmland. That first base cost dol. 15,000,000 and was used less than a year.

Superfort bases were constructed in India, too, and from them the big bombers flew to hit key Japanese installations in many parts of South-east Asia—until there were no more targets worth their while.

Much nearer the end of the war the Superfortress became the first carrier of the most terrible weapon ever devised by man—the atomic bomb which showered devastation in unprecedented fury upon the Japanese homeland.

The B-29 leap-frogged Japan's outer defences much as the surface and ground forces by-passed islands and isolated thousands on enemy troops in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The Marianas gave the Superforts their first bases with an overwater approach to the target Japan. Iwo Jima became a base for the Superforts' fighter escort and the site of emergency landing fields for the big bombers. And as the land offensives moved closer to Japan's mainland, bases for the Superforts went along behind them

Superforts led the parade as the air war against Japan moved into its crescendo after Germany collapsed. Greater and greater are assaults were mounted against Nippon's industrial backbone.

With and without atomic bombs, Japanese cities were crossed out, one by one, in raids that made those which shattered the Nazis pale by comparison.

Congress Party In Orissa Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, (By Mail): After three years the Orissa Assembly Congress Party had the first occasion on the 15th inst. to review the political and economic situation of the country in general and Orissa in particular when it met under the presidentship of Swami Bichitranad Das, Deputy leader when it discussed various subjects relating to matters on discipline of the party members, Duduma Hydro-Electric Project, Simla Conference, etc. Sjt. Harekrishna Mahatab, Member of the Congress Working Committee. Sjt. Bishwanath Das, Ex-Premier and Sjt. Umacharan Patnaik attended the meeting on special invitation. The position of the party as it stands to-day in the Orissa legislature is as follows:—Out of sixty members in all in the Assembly two seats have fallen vacant due to the death of Dr. Krupasindhu Bhokta, and Rai Bahadur Mandhata Gorachand Patnaik. Thus out of the remaining fifty-eight seats Congress Party is in occupation of thirty-one seats including the Speaker. Three of the members of this party are still in jail and out of the remaining members five could not attend the meeting and twenty-three members were present. The meeting while expressing its full confidence in the leader of the party urged upon the Governor of Orissa to remove the ban preventing Sjt. Biswanath Das from remaining a member of the Assembly and forbidding him from voting in any election for six years and disqualifying Sjt. Umacharan Patnaik from membership of the Assembly.

A purse containing Rs. 1,251 was presented on behalf of the citizens of Cuttack at a public meeting on 17th evening at the local Town Hall for the relief of the families of the political sufferers of Orissa. Sjt. Biswanath Das, Ex-Congress Premier presided and Sjt. Mahatab spoke on the present political situation for an hour.

The Press Workers of Orissa held their first conference on Sunday last under the presidency of Sjt. Harekrishna Mahatab and passed several resolutions demanding adequate wages and facilities. A resolution deplored the action of the Government in refusing to accept the demands of the national leaders in establishing a national representative Government at the Centre. Another resolution demanded the immediate release of all the political prisoners in British India and Indian States and further urged upon the Government to stay the execution of death sentences passed against politicals in different provinces.

EMPEROR MAY STAY

"Hirohito Can Maintain Civil Order When War Ends"

LONDON, August 11 (Reuter): Guy Eden, Political correspondent of the London "Daily Express" today asserts that "There is little doubt that the British and United States Governments will permit the Japanese Emperor to remain on the Throne."

Pointing out that Hirohito is in a position to order the laying dawn of arms by all Japanese armed forces, whereas if the order came from anyone else the "Diehard elements might ignore it", Eden adds: "The Emperor can also maintain civil order when the fighting ends. This is an important consideration. It would release many hundreds of thousands of British, American and Soviet troops who might otherwise have to do police duties in Japan."

Declaring that British and American Governments "attach great importance to this fact" and that "there is every reason to believe that the Emperor would be fully co-operative", the correspondent says, "it is not intended that the Allied forces shall occupy Japan in force, as is being done in Germany. "The proposal is that only key points shall be occupied."

The correspondent forecasts that there will be little or no opposition to these proposals in the British House of Commons. "The Emperor has never figured largely in war news and has not gathered about himself personal hatred which centered on Mussolini and Hitler." Eden argues, concluding "It may, therefore, be taken as certain that the war is for all practical purposes already at an end."

Many powerful arguments could be put forward for ending the war by allowing the Japanese to retain their Emperor if that issue was the sole stumbling block to peace, states the 'New York Times" in a leading article today.

The "New York Times" adds: "If Hirohito signs such a surrender he will be a very discredited deity indeed. A discredited God, from our standpoint, may be far better than a martyred God.

"The history of religions shows that you do not destroy religion by making martyrs of its leaders.

"If the offer is rejected we shall have to ask ourselves whether there is anyone else in Japan from whom an offer of unconditional surrender could come, or whether we might have fought a war of annihilation in segments."

The "New York Herald Tribune" says: "In any agreement to retain the imperial institution a difficulty would be to avoid leaving intact the evil political system.

"Americans would not be perturbed about the continued existence of the Emperor if he were not a threat to the creation of a peaceful and democratic Japan.

"The Allied decision should be reached only after careful study and there should be no acceptance of a surrender so qualified that it would endanger the lives of our sons".

MELBOURNE, Aug 11 (Reuter): The Australian Government's attitude towards the Japanese peace offer as expressed in the highest quarters today is that Emperor Hirohito is not entitled to immunity or exemption from his responsibility for the war and for Japanese war crimes which must be investigated at the proper time.

This has been the official Australian attitude for some time.

Greater Cuttack Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, (By Mail): The Government of Orissa's Post-war Reconstruction Plan and the Greater Cuttack Scheme have come in for severe criticism in the course of the week by prominent leaders of public opinion and the press. The Orissa Assembly Congress Party while disapproving the Schemes has expressed its views that these schemes are impracticable and appointed a Committee to chalk out a plan for the industrial development of the province. At a public meeting held here the Greater Cuttack scheme was strongly condemned and it was urged that the Government should forthwith withdraw their notifications issued to the people of about 173 villages intimating them the Government's desire to acquire their lands for the purposes of survey in connection with the national highway and the Provincial road development scheme. Sjt. Harekrishna Mahatab and Sj. Biswanath Das have issued statements strongly objecting the manner in which Government are taking such huge tasks hastily and have called upon the authorities to publish the details clearly and also to state as to from what source finance would be forthcoming for the materialisation of these schemes. The Government of Orissa in the course of a press communique have now sought to remove some misunderstandings created by the issue of notices under land acquisition Act to the under Land Acquision Act to the districts of Puri and Cuttack.

The people of Orissa paid their glowing tributes to the memory of late lamented Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das, the father of Oriya nationalism on his seventeenth death anniversary on 9th last by holding public meetings and offering til tarpan. At Cuttack, a large public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Satyanarayan Sengupta. The nationalist Oriya daily 'Samaj' brought out a special issue to perpetuate the memory of its founder Gopabandhu Das.

Sri Sachidanand Kanugo, son of Sri Nityananda Kanugo is compiling a souvenir in connection with the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti! The volume shall contain articles on different aspects of Gandhism. Sjt. Harekrishna Mahatab is in charge of selection of articles for the volume.

CHOWDHARY'S EXECUTION

We Must Be Prepared For Many More Such Tragedies, Says Mahatma

SEWAGRAM, August 11 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on the execution of Mahendra Chowdhary (Behar):—

"Those like me, who were interested in saving Mahendra Chowdhary from the gallows, are, I know, shocked that he was hanged at the Central Jail in Bhagalpur on August 7. Those who remain behind will have to know that many more such tragedies will take place. Only, we must learn the lesson of each.

"Let us, then, now dispassionately learn the lesson of this accomplished death sentence.

"First, the Government. They do not call it a political dacoity. Every dacoity is not a political act. Many professionals used the political ferment for their own ends. Government, whether truly national or foreign, would not let such crimes go unpunished. The authorities, in thise case, held Mahendra Chowdhary to be implicated in such a dacoity and, therefore, they allowed the sentence to take the extreme course.

"Now for the popular side. They say that Mahendra Chowdhary was a young man of 25. He had no idea of taking part in a dacoity, whether professional or political, so-called. He was in hiding. He was tried after the event and sentenced on doubtful evidence. Acceptance of the evidence and the verdict depended on the whim of the judge or judges and at the time judges were, as often as not, biased.

"If the popular belief is founded on fact, the death was a murder worse reprehensible because judicial.

"Who can find the truth, except a body of utterly impartial lawyers? They have to do so from the recorded evidence and judgments of Original and Appellate Courts. Let us neither be carried away by sentiment nor lazily forget the incident now that Mahendra Chowdhary is no more. If Government at all care for public opinion and would not rest on the overwhelming force they have at their disposal, they are as equally interested and will associate themselves with the public."

"England Has Gone Pink"

LAHORE.

Commenting on the results of the British General Elections, Chaudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, says:—

"England has gone pink. It is little short of a revolution. Optimism itself stands dumbfounded; it has beaten its own record.

The 26th of July, 1945 will be noted down as a red letter day in the diary of a socialist who still believes in democratic institutions as powerful instruments for building up a new social order in which there will be no exploitation of man by man, of woman by man, of child by both man and woman. This day witnesses the beginning of the culmination of efforts set on foot by Robert Owen and other pioneers in England about a hundred years ago. For the first time in the history of England, the representatives of the exploited, toiling masses will control their destinies with an absolute majority, unfettered by any apprehension of oscillations of groups in the House of Commons.

The implications of this evolutionary revolution are profound and far-reaching. Possessing today complete power in his hands, the British labourer is apt to dance wild with enthusiasm and see glimpses of the millennium which has been sketched for him by Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Harold Laski, Cole, Lyons, Durbin and others. But the question of questions is whether the present leadership of British Labour will be sincere and courageous enough to carry out a genuinely socialist policy. It is heartening to know that immediately after the declaration of the results of the General Elections Major Attlee, addressing a big Labour Rally in London assured the people that he would implement the policy of the Socialist Party. A student of British politics who is conversant with the history and current trends of the British Labour Party will be inclined to accept this assurance with caution and reserve. It would be unwise to be oblivious of the fact that most of the British Labour leaders are just Fabianists whose interest in socialism is more academic than practical. It is well-known that they have their differences even with their own Chairman of the 'Labour National Executive, Harold Laski, who represents a progressive view of democratic socialism.

Then there are the mighty City interests. Will the new Labour Government, absolute as it will be, have the guts to stand up against them? Although Labour carried the day at the polls, it may be doomed to face a dark, dismal, desultory night by the machinations of the City financiers who are quite capable of bringing about a first-class financial crisis and holding the Labour Government responsible for it. Thus we see there are many serious hurdles in the materialisation of the Utopia.

Where does India come in? That is the question which is our chief, immediate concern. When the Simla Conference ended in a fiasco, some nationalists refused to shed any tears because they expected a better deal from the British Labour should it come into power which was not unexpected. It would not be unwise to hope that the new British Government will do justice to India but, keeping in view the antecedents of the British Labour leaders, it would certainly be unwise to set our hopes too high. We must develop our own strength from within, which may make our case unanswerable and which may force their hands to do the right thing here and now. And let us wish them every success in giving a practical shape to their golden principles."

America Stops Warship Construction

WASHINGTON, August 11, (Reuter) A big stoppage of American warship construction was announced tonight by the United States Navy Department. Work will cease on 95 warships including 45,000 ton battleship Illinois, two aircraft carriers repeal and Iwojima, 20 cruisers and 11 destroyers.

LEAGUE FUND TO COMBAT "ENEMY" PROPAGANDA

Three Lakh Purse Presented To Jinnah At City Meeting: Quaid-e-Azam Libels Congress

A mammoth gathering of the Mussalmans of Bombay assembled at the Kaiser Baug, on Sunday evening, to hear Quaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah speaking at a function organised to present him with a purse for electioneering campaigns. Rs. 3,11,000 was handed to the President of the All-India Muslim League on the occasion. Among the contributors were several Muslim organisations.

Mr. Jinnah addressing the gathering in English "for the benefit of the press," made a scathing attack on the enemies of the Muslim League who, he said, were leaving no stone unturned to crush the only representative organization of the Muslim nation in India.

Refuting and dubbing as mere enemy propaganda the claim made by some sections of Muslims that they were outside the League, he said that before him he could see gathered as one people, Shias, Sunnis, Momins, Memons, Khojas and Bohras. They were all there as a part of the Muslim nation. What better proof could he find of Muslim solidarity than the visible demonstration before his very eyes.

LEAGUE'S CLAIM

Sounding a note of warning, he said that the "enemy was at the gate." It was, "therefore, incumbent upon all Mussalmans to close their ranks and unite. "It is then alone that you shall vindicate your national character and national claim", said Mr. Jinnah. He described how the British nation manifested its complete solidarity when enemy bombs rained hell over their country. They had emerged victorious only due to their unflagging solidarity. No nation could win anything without unity, said the speaker.

He was told by many Mussalmans that they were willing to shed their blood for the League. Though he admired their spirit, all that he wanted at present from them was "silver bullets" (money) "to fight enemy propaganda." He was happy that the Mussalmans of Bombay had contributed so spontaneously and generously. It was an example to other provinces.

LIBEL ON CONGRESS

Mr. Jinnah continuing said that the Congress which had crores at its disposal, was utilising the funds "to corrupt, mislead, and bamboozle the Muslims and to create dissensions amongst them." Why could they not employ the money for a better purpose, he asked. The Congress funds which were collected for their vaunted Constructive Programme, were actually dissipated in trying to destroy the Muslims, he added.

CONGRESS "STUNT"

Later Mr. Jinnah read out what he described as "an authorised version" of his speech. He referred to the Simla Conference and the charges made against him by the Congress and the Congress Press.

Characterising the charges as the Congress "Stunt", Mr. Jinnah dealt with the first, namely, that the British Government had given him the veto; the second, that his attitude was intransigent and that he was obstructing the achievement of India's freedom as he was "playing the game of British imperialism" and thereby insinuating that he was "carrying out the wishes of Britain."

"All this is false", asserted Mr. Jinnah, "and those who talk like this know it and they must, on saner reflection, realise how silly it is to carry on this false propaganda. They know that all their manoeuvres and machinations are to force the Muslim provinces into an interim or permanent All-India Union by hook or by crook, and what is more they look to British bayonets to perform the task for them and hence they resort to alternating and varying methods, flattering and hurling abuses, cringing and giving threats to the British Government.

NO ALL-INDIA UNION

"We are determined", added Mr. Jinnah, "not to submit to any scheme of an All-India Union, interim or otherwise, and we will resist any attempt to impose such a Union upon us. Their nefarious game to characterise this resistance on our part, as exercise of 'veto' by me is on the face of it absurd and those who talk like this know that it is so. To say that our attitude is to obstruct the achievement of freedom for Hindus and Muslims is utterly false, for we want both Hindu India and Muslim India to be free, but we cannot agree to any arrangement, which means freedom for Hindus and establishment of 'Hindu Raj' and slavery for the Muslims—transfer of Muslim India from British Raj to Hindu Raj. That is the real issue."

Mr. Jinnah recalled the recent statement of Sir Stafford Cripps to "Reuter" on July 17. Sir Stafford had said: "It is far better to expedite the means of arriving at a permanent settlement in which the question of Pakistan must form a major issue. It would not be right to allow any minority, however large and important, to hold up the attainment of self-Government in India any more than it would be right to force the Muslim majority provinces into a new constitutional arrangement to which they took fundamental objection."

DIVISION, ONLY WAY OUT

"What the Congress wants", Mr. Jinnah continued, "is to force the Muslim majority provinces into an all-India Union to which we not only take fundamental objection, but we shall resist it with all our might, if it is imposed upon us. I hope that the saner elements of the Hindus will at least realise that it is futile to look up to the British Government to throw Muslim India at the mercy of the Hindu Raj or to force a constitution of the Hindu conception upon Muslim India and then maintain it with British bayonets. Therefore, the just and the only solution of India's constitutional problem lies in the establishment of Pakistan and Hindusthan as we have been urging and explaining to peoples both in India and abroad. It is, therefore, the Congress that is obstructing the freedom of all the peoples of India and it really responsible for the deadlock, for it wants all or nothing—which is a dream that will never materialise."

CHUNDRIGAR'S WARNING

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, who presided at the meeting speaking earlier in Urdu remarked that it was the Quaid-e-Azam who, during the last few years, had organised the Muslim Nation of ten crores and given it political consciousness.

He warned Mussalmans against Congress stunts. The Congress had tried to woo the 'ulema.' The real 'ulema' would never abandon the League fold. They also flirted with some Momins; but the majority of Momins had declared that they were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the League. The Azad Muslims and the Muslim Majlis were non-representative bodies, he said, and the latest stunt that the Shias were not with the League was entirely false propaganda, added the speaker.

The Congress, which was a Hindu body, was endeavouring to keep the Muslims in slavery of the Hindus and concluded with the remarks "Allah forbid—this will never happen."

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5-YEAR PLAN TO DEVELOP INDIA'S SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Central Body Called 'National Research Council' To Be Set Up: 6-Crore Grant To Be Given: Network Of Research Laboratories In Provinces And States

The setting up of a central research organisation, to be called the National Research Council, authorised to initiate immediately a five-year programme of development of scientific and industrial research is recommended by the Industrial Research Planning Committee in its report published today.

The plan envisages the building and equipping of a national chemical and a national physical laboratory, certain specialised research institutes, and all-round strengthening of the existing research organisations and the training of a sufficient research personnel by the award of scholarships tenable in India and abroad.

A network of research laboratories particularly to deal with local problems is recommended to be set up in all the Provinces and major States.

The Committee recommends a block grant of Rs. 6 crores by the Central Government to meet the capital and recurring expenditure for the setting up of the research organisation in the first five-year period and thereafter an annual grant of Rs. 1 crore for recurring expenditure and for expanding and carrying on the activities. A statutory cess (one anna per Rs. 100 worth of industrial output) on industries (including Railways) is proposed to be levied on the completion of the five-year programme. This will yield approximately Rs. 1 crore. To avoid undesirable disparities in burdens on industries, the Committee has recommended that if and when the cess is levied on industries in British India, Government should invite all Indian States to levy a corresponding cess on industries within their respective areas for use on research.

Among other recommendations made by the Committee are the setting up of a Grants Committee which will suggest a scheme of financial assistance to Indian universities and technical societies, a National Trust for Patents and a Board of Standards and Specifications.

The Industrial Research Planning Committee was appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1944 to make a comprehensive survey of the existing facilities for scientific and industrial research in India and report on necessary measures of co-ordination, control, direction and development of such research by various agencies and also on other steps necessary for the planning of such research in post-war India. The personnel of the Committee was: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Chairman), Dr. Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sir J. J. Ghandy, Prof. S. K. Mitra, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Prof. M. Qureshi, and Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar (members).

EXISTING ORGANISATION

The Committee in its report says that the present research activity in India does not represent even the bare minimum whether judged by international standards or the actual requirements of the country in her present state of industrial development.

Industrial research is still in its infancy. Besides the lack of an effective link between our principal research institutions and the industrial interests concerned, a further obstacle to the creation of a suitable research atmosphere has been created by the fact that while Industry constitutes a Provincial Subject, it is beyond the resources of most of the provinces to build up adequate research organisations for catering to the needs of local industries. The institutes set up by the Government of India have remained much too centralised for meeting the various regional needs. Moreover, industry, with some rare exceptions, has not become research minded. Nor is there an effective liaison between industry and research organisation. There is also lack of inter-departmental co-ordination. Programmes of researches of various institutes concerned with industrial research are not framed by mutual consultation or according to any co-ordinated plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that the Government of India should forthwith set up a central research organisation to be called the National Research Council. This organisation should consist of representatives of scientists, universities, industry, labour and administration. The Hon. Member in charge of Planning and Development should be its ex-officio President. The Council, which should be an autonomous body, should have a total membership of 60 made up of 20 scientists elected by the universities and recognised scientific associations. 15 members elected by recognised chambers of commerce and associations of manufacturers, five members elected by recognised trade unions and other labour organisations, and 20 members nominated by the Government of India of whom not more than 8 may be official. Of these two should represent the railway administration.

FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL

The functions of the proposed Council will be as follows:—

(i) To organise and maintain national laboratories; (ii) To establish and maintain specialised research institutes; (iii) To stimulate pure and applied research in universities by grants-in-aid and by the institution of scholarships and fellowships; (iv) To provide for the immediate problem of the dearth of technical and research personnel by the inauguration of scholarships available in India and abroad; (v) To stimulate and encourage research activities by Industry; (vi) To co-ordinate research activities of all the existing research institutes and departments of Government and undertake planning of research programmes on a comprehensive basis; (vii) To function as a National Trust for Patents; (viii) To set up a Board of Standards and Specifications; (ix) To function as a Clearing House, encourage deserving scientific and technical societies and foster the growth of new ones in appropriate lines.

RESEARCH BOARD

A small executive body to be called the Research Board will be responsible for the administration of the work of the Council. The Board will be in charge of all the research laboratories and institutions set up by the National Council and directors of these institutions will be under the control of the Board. institutions by industries and distribute grants-in-aid to universities and other approved institutions with the help of the Grants Committee from funds specially allotted for the purpose.

The Committee recommends that the Council, given a bulk grant of Rs. 6 crores spread over five years, should make and carry out; (i) the building and equipment of National Chemical and Physical laboratories. (ii) the building and equipment of certain specialised research institutes, (iii) giving grants-in-aid to universities for strengthening their research organisation, and (iv) training a sufficient research personnel by the award of scholarships tenable in India and abroad.

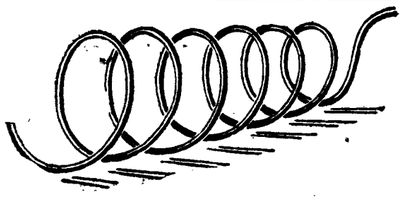
The establishment of a National Chemical and a National Physical Laboratory is recommended at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs each.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

The Committee considers that universities constitute the foundation of all research and suggests the strengthening of scientific teaching and research work in Indian universities. As an essential part of the five-year plan, the Committee recommends that the National Research Council should make substantial grants for strengthening the scientific departments of the universities.

NATIONAL TRUST OF PATENTS

A suitable method, the Committee recommends, for the exploitation of patents in respect of inventions made at either the national laboratories or universities and other research organisations should be evolved. A National Trust of Patents should be set up for the purpose of holding and exploiting all patents resulting from research financed by Government and those dedicated by individual scientists and by institutions, supported either by public funds or private endowments.



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K

KAMANI METAL INDUSTRIES

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Finnish Workers Threaten General Strike

LONDON, August 11, (Reuter): The Helsinki Radio says an ultimatum has been issued to the Finnish Government by organised Finnish Labour, threatening a general strike "unless those responsible for the country's present misfortunes are immediately brought to trial and a satisfactory answer given to the proletariat by Monday".

The Finnish Prime Minister Juhu Paasikivi has replied, says the radio, that his Government will consider the question and that he will follow only the decision of the Parliament.

WARDHA SCHEME FOR MYSORE STATE

BANGALORE, Aug. 10 (A.P.I.): An experiment in imparting to children basic education of the Wardha type is to be made in Mysore State shortly. To study at first hand the working of the Wardha Scheme of basic education two officers of the Department of Public Instruction in Mysore are being deputed to Wardha in October this year. After their return it is proposed to start schools in about a dozen compact places in the State to implement the scheme.

CONFERENCE ON MARITIME QUESTIONS

I.L.O. Move & Govt. Of India's Invitation To Shipowners

A Preparatory Technical Conference on maritime questions is to be convened by the International Labour Office to prepare the ground for a maritime session of the International Labour Conference, which is to be held early in 1946. The Preparatory Technical Conference will open on November 15 at a place to be announced later. It will consider, with a view to the formulation of international minimum standards, such subjects as wages, hours of work on board ship, manning, leave, accommodation on board ship, food and catering and recognition of seafarers' organisations.

Also on the agenda are social insurance, continuous employment, entry, training and promotion, but these will not be dealt with unless the meeting considers that sufficient progress has been made in preliminary consideration by two special committees which are being set up to examine and report upon them.

The Government of India has been invited to nominate one delegate each to represent the Government the shipowners and seamen's interests. Each of the delegates may be accompanied by advisers, and the Government of India has decided that each non-official delegate should also be accompanied by two advisers. The delegates and advisers representing shipowners and seafarers will be nominated after consultation and in agreement with the national organisations, including the organisations of officers and ratings.

Shipowners and seamen's organisations wishing to make suggestions relating to the nomination of non-Government delegates and advisers should submit panels of names of their nominees to Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour, before August 25.

The Government of India will pay the travelling expenses and allowances of the non-official representatives on the scale admissible to non-official delegates to the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference.

Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd.

The figures of second year's working ended December 31, 1944 of Messrs. Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd., show a doubling of the last year's business. There has been a decrease in the expense ratio to about three-fourth of the previous year's.

The Company has shown underwriting profits in every Department after meeting commission and management expenses and providing adequate reserves for unexpired risks. The total net profit of Rs. 1,690,695-15-0 has been judiciously appropriated. After providing for additional reserves for unexpired risks in various departments and making adequate provisions for taxation, a dividend of 5 p.c. on Preference Shares free of income tax has been declared and a balance of Rs. 27,136-3-8 has been carried over.

The total funds in hand are Rs. 54,71,100-0-7.

The Company has a wide-spread organisation with its offices at present located in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras Lucknow, Lahore, Karachi and Poona.

Four-Power Talks On Tangier Open

PARIS, August 10. (Reuter): Experts representing the Government of Britain, the United States, Russia and France met here to-day for opening the four-power conference on Tangier, former International Zone of Morocco which was occupied by Spain in 1940.

The meeting laid down the lines of work which the conference will follow. The next session is fixed for to-morrow afternoon.

'No Sarda Act Provisions For Jamkhandi State

MIRAJ, August 12 (A.P.I.): The Jamkhandi Durbar has declined to accept the recommendation of the State Assembly to introduce the provisions of the Sarda Act in Jamkhandi State to prevent child marriages. An announcement in the 'State Gazette' says that such introduction is considered undesirable in view of the religious sentiments of the State subjects.

"HERALD" LIKELY TO REAPPEAR

Meeting Of Board Of Directors To Be Held In September

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.—The "National Herald" is reported to be likely to get permission to reappear. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Journals Limited, proprietors of the "National Herald" is expected to be held here on September 1, when Pt. Nehru is expected to be here. The Board's meeting was fixed for the 26th instant at Delhi but due to Pt. Nehru's programme in Kashmir and the Frontier being extended it is hoped that the Board will meet here on September 1. Even if the "Herald" is granted permission to reappear, it is learnt Pt. Nehru is not in favour of bringing out the paper in a hurry but after full preparations in perfect form. So it is hoped it will be out by the beginning of the next year at the earliest.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai received a telegram from Nehru saying he hopes to be in Lucknow on the 1st. The Board meeting may be fixed on the same day.

Architectural Competition

Bombay Govt. Invite Designs For Post-War Rural Reconstruction

With a view to evolving suitable type designs for buildings required in great numbers in connection with post-war rural reconstruction and to creating public interest in its post-war reconstruction programme, the Government of Bombay decided to promote an architectural competition for designs for the following two types of buildings:—

(1) A village 'chavdi' combined with a War Memorial Club Room, camping accommodation and a store room for the Taluka Development Association and (2) a village primary school.

The general aim of the competition is to secure simplicity of design and economy in construction combined with pleasing appearance. The buildings illustrated must be suitable for erection in a village 'either' in Bulsar Taluka of Surat District, or in Satara Taluka of Satara District, or in Khed Taluka of Ratnagiri District.

The Jury of Assessors in each competition will comprise the President of the Indian Institute of Architects, one of the two Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and the Architectural Adviser to Government. An Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay from the Department concerned in each case will sit with the Assessors as Technical Adviser.

Premia of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 will be paid for the designs placed first second and third, respectively, by the Jury. The Government reserves the right to purchase absolutely any of the other designs submitted, for Rs. 1,500 each, should it desire to do so.

Particulars and conditions of the competition and entrance forms may be obtained from the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8-0 of which will be returned on receipt of a 'bona fide' design for either group of buildings complying with the conditions, on or before the date specified for the submission of the design.

The last date for applications for particulars and conditions is August 31, the last date for the submission of questions on particulars and conditions, September 10; and the last date for the submission of designs, October 1.

No employee under the direct control of any of the Assessors is eligible to submit a design.

Jinnah Accepts Ceylon Invitation

BOMBAY August 11, (A. P. I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah President of the All-India Muslim League, has accepted the invitation of Ceylon Muslims that he should pay a visit to the island. He has, however, informed them that in view of his numerous commitments he would not be able to go till March or April next year.

Mr. Badrudin Mahmud, Secretary of the All-Ceylon Muslim Political Conference, who had been deputed to extend the invitation, met Mr. Jinnah to-day.

Mr. Jinnah also told Mr. Mahmud that he would keep in mind the invitation extended to him by the Muslim women of Ceylon through Begum A. R. M. Nilam, Secretary of the All-Ceylon Muslim Women's Conference.

Wall Street Calmly Accepts Japanese Peace Offer

BROKERS AND CLIENTS WATCHING INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Nervous Unloading On New York Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Wall Street opened firm and active The Japanese surrender offer touched off a heavy buying movement with prices advancing fractions to two points. Steels rubbers and aircrafts advanced, although issues with long term peace prospects received most attention. Rails eased fractionally and Vanadium Corporation which was a recent sizeable gainer declined more than three points. Chrysler opened belately at 112, an increase of two with a block of two thousand shares. Selling erased a good portion of the early gains while the absence of more complete reports on International developments cautioned Brokers and clients. Observers opined that Wall Street calmly accepted the Japanese peace offer as "the latest link with the unbroken chain" of sensational happening this week. The session closed irregular.

American Telephone 178-1/2 (179-1/2) Ameerex Corpn. 30-5/8 (29-5/8) Anaconda Copper 32-1/8 (32-7/8) Chase National Bank 40-1/2 (40-1/2) Consolidated Oil 15-1/4 (15-1/4) Firestone Tyre 57-1/2 (58-1/4) General Electric 43-1/8 (43-1/4) General Motors 68-1/4 (68) Ingersol Rand 116 (111-3/4) International Nickel 32-5/8 (32-5/8) National City Bank of New York 42-1/2 (42-3/8) New York Central Rail Road 25-1/4 (26-3/8) Socony Vacuum Corporation 15-1/8 (15) Texas Corpn 52 (51-1/4) Union Carbon and Carbide 91 (91-1/2) U.S. Smelting Refining Mining 61 (60) U.S. Steel Corpn. 68-1/4 (68-1/4) Western Union Telegraph 46-1/2 (47-1/2).

New York cotton opened barely steady. The opening losses due to nervous liquidation on the reported Japanese surrender offer were quickly recovered on covering and trade buying. Prices however again eased on a renewal of nervous liquidation attributed solely to the fast moving war events with everything else ignored. Traders were constantly scanning the tickers. Prices latterly ruled easy on persistent dribbling of liquidation, indifferent offtake, the Japanese peace offer, postwar uncertainties and good weather news. Rallies were feeble and shortlived and the market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET

Chicago grains were nervous with rye breaking sharply reflecting a tendency to lengthen commitments pending further developments in connection with the Japanese peace offer. Favourable crop news was also depressing but the sharp reduction in the condition of Canadian wheat from last month and the Government buying programme aided wheat earlier.

September 1.64-7/8 to 1.64-7/8 (1.65-1/4 to 1.65-1/8).

December 1.64-1/4 to 1.64-1/4 (1.64-3/4 to 1.64-5/8).

May 1.63-1/0 to 1.63-3/8 (1.63-3/4 to 1.63-5/8)

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

October	22.66
December	22.71
January	22.64
March	22.66
May	22.63
July	22.38
October	21.96
December	21.69
Middling Spot	23.07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	22.71
December	22.74
January	Unquoted
March	22.65
May	22.63
July	22.38
Middling Spot	22.25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Stock Exchange remain so closed

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 3rd August 1945

1. Demand Liabilities in India	629,31,85,000
2 Time Liabilities in India	245,93,03,000
3 Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	4,38,39,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,38,39,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	64,11,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	85,04,61,000
5. Advances in India	277,85,74,000
6. Bills discounted in India	14,03 88,000

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

Cotton ready Sind Desi 39 Punjab Desi 24/4, Sind Nt. 46/8, Fourt 40 January 42/13/6, March 43/3 market early steadier January opened 43/12 highest 43/15 and thereafter sharply declined on lower Bombay advices. Lowest touched 42/12, closed weak. Arrivals 1285 bales Silver Tuesday delivery 130/4 Gold 71/7. Weak on Japans surrenders news.

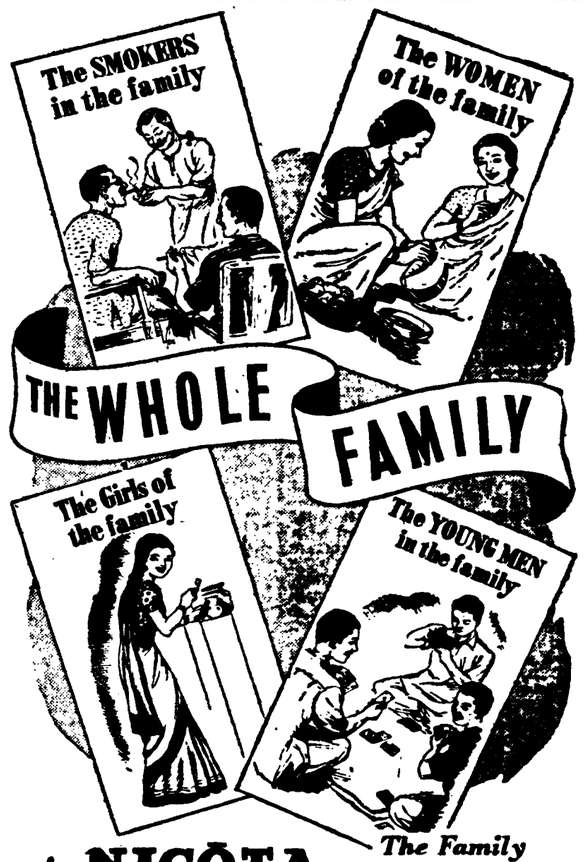
LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 11 (Reuter). Stringent conditions have prevailed in the money market in the past week owing to the heavy payments for treasury bills and tax transfers to the treasury and were reflected in this week's Bank of England return by bankers balances showing decline of over 20,000,000 Despite good demand for September bills the assistance from special buyer was occasionally necessary. The rate for day-to-day-loans remained one per cent throughout from clearing banks, while only a small amount of cheap credit was obtainable at 3/4 per cent outside lenders.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

INDORE, CITY, Aug. 11

Following are closing quotations Indore Malwa 703, Hukamchand 807, Bhandarimill 719 Vinotimill 650, Kalyanmal 275, Kalyanmal Pref 178, Rajkumar 167, Indore Bank 97.



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HEY, MUTT! WHAT'S THIS GUY BEEFIN' ABOUT?
SEARCH ME! I DUNNO!
LIK PHUF MIZ LUF MIC YUK NOO FIZ
MAIRZEEDOATS BLIFF QUACK! PUSSK UNK UNK!
CAN YOU GIVE MY FRIEND A JOB ON YOUR RAILROAD?
BUT HE CAN'T TALK ENGLISH!
WELL, THEN MAKE HIM A TRAIN ANNOUNCER! HE COULD CALL OUT TRAINS!
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Wanted Manager or Supervisor for an Aerated Water Factory. Persons with full experience regarding its construction and working need apply with copies of testimonials. Decent salary. Apply Box No. 9102, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Graduate Teachers for the High School in a small State in Kathiawar. History and Geography and Sanscrit preferred. Salary upto Rs. 70|- p. m. and one Matric with Sanscrit, salary Rs. 40|- p. m. Apply stating experience, qualifications, age etc. together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4390, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately for Sir C.J.R. High School, Gandevi (Dist. Surat), a Gujarati-knowing graduate. Apply stating terms, qualifications, experience, age, subjects, etc. to President, Local Committee. 4402

Wanted fast Shorthand Typist. Apply Taher & Co., Solicitors, Examiner Press Building, Dalal St., Fort. (9082)

Wanted immediately Experienced Accountant, Typist, Routine Clerks, Salesmen for Regimental Institutes. Decent salaries, Provident Fund, dearness allowance. Apply to Laltapershad Chiranjilal, Army Contractors, Kirkee. (4377)

Wanted: Reader in the Department of Commerce in the scale of Rs. 300-20-500-25|5-550. Initial salary according to qualifications. He will act as Head of the Department. Applications with academic qualifications and recent copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Muslim University Aligarh by the 20th August, 1945. (4376)

Wanted:— Candidates desirous of Railway service. Monthly scholarship & Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:— The Manager, Indian Railways Training School, Ambala City. 8945

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

A student of Ph. D. is open for private tuitions in English in respectable families. Kindly communicate, Box No. 9077 "Bombay Chronicle."

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9063)

Graduate in two years. Enquire rules matric pass|fail can avail useful Hindi knowing girls. Rashtrya Shiksha Samiti, Khar. 9080

MEDICAL ADLETS

Peptonol:—An invaluable remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence. An Esty Brand product. Tablets Limited, P.B. 67, Madras. Bombay Office: 11, Western India House, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (4340B)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Gas Cylinders New or Second-hand for Anhydrous Ammonia. Interested sellers may apply to M|S. Shri Hari Shanker Mills, Station Road, Chapra. (4401)

Wanted the following Brand new or secondhand rebuilt complete mountings of a 30 ft. x 8 ft. Lancashire Boiler working on 180 lbs. per sq. inch steam pressure:—(1) One Dead weight Safety Valve, (2) One Hopkinson's Duad Type Safety Valve with Floats, (3) One Auxiliary Steam Valve, (4) One Feed Check Valve, (5) One Blow Off Valve with Bend Pipe connecting to Boiler, (6) One steam pressure gauge with complete mountings, (7) Right and left Side Steam and Water Gauges with Glass Tubes, Cocks, and mountings. (8) One Main Stop Valve. The quotations and replies may be addressed to Box No. 4400, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Recovery of your Outstation Claims and decrees. Write to Post Box 526, Bombay Telephone 22848. 9074

Disputed Documents:—For identification of Handwriting, Finger Prints, Consult. Mr. C. T. Bhanagay, Document Expert, Nagpur. 8956

Free Particulars All Kashmir Goods Silks, Tweeds, furs, etc., Exhibition View, Srinagar. (9056)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Steamers Offered For Sale—For full particulars interested parties please call at A. Manuel & Co., Haroon House, Bazargate Street, Behind Reserve Bank. (4392)

For Sale Indian Make Coal Tar for tarpaulin, polishing wood, iron, etc. and also undertake manufacturing to order. Apply Box No. 9101, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale, 2nd hand Foreign (English) Oil Expellers "Anderson" & "Sholer"; One Vertical Boiler 12 ft. x 5 ft. x 100 Lbs. pressure; One Vertical Boiler 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 100 Lbs. pressure; One Vertical Boiler 5 ft. x 2½ ft. x 100 Lbs. pressure; One "Ruston" Gas Engine 85 H.P.; One "Ruston" Cold Start 16 H.P.; and One "Ruston" Cold Start 10 H.P. Engines. Haji Umar, Gali Hakim Wazir Ali, Bareilly U.P. (9099)

PUBLIC NOTICES

STEEL IMPORT CONTROL
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION No. 23
I. T. C.

Part I of the Schedule Serial No. 23.

COTTON BALING HOOPS

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided to allow the import of Cotton Baling Hoops from the United Kingdom through commercial channels to meet demands to cover the 1946|47 Ginning Season.

Regular importers are advised to submit their applications to the Controller of Steel Imports, 100 Clive Street, Calcutta, on Form WSB 27A to reach that office not later than October the 31st 1945, in order that such applications may be considered for the issue of an import licence.

All applicants must produce along with their application definite evidence of their previous imports during the years 1938 to 1940 in the form of actual Makers Invoices, Bills of Entry or a Certificate from the Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts in the Department of Industries, Bombay, for its Sales Depot for Cottage and Small Scale Industries products at Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

(a) THREE SALESMEN—Pay—50-5|2-90 plus D. A. and commission on sales at the rates sanctioned by Government from time to time.

(b) ONE STORE-KEEPER—Pay—50-5|2-90 plus D. A. at the rate sanctioned by Government from time to time. Higher starting pay in the above grade will be given to a suitable experienced person.

LADIES are also eligible for the posts of salesmen. Candidates applying for the posts should be at least matriculates domiciled in the Province of Bombay.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay, on or before 20TH AUGUST, 1945. For detailed conditions of appointment and form of application write to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. (4383)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY,

Office of the Controller of Supplies, "Strand House", Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase of approximately 80 tons of waste tarred paper recovered from packing cases of timber available at the Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga. (Near Wadala Road Station, G.I.P. Rly.) The material can be inspected at site by direct arrangement with the Officer-in-Charge, Government Timber Salvage Depot, Matunga. The material can possibly be used as waterproof covering or for lining and packing stores, etc.

The General Conditions of sale will be as per Con. 117, which can be inspected in this office. The material is offered for sale without guarantee of condition or quantity and intending purchasers are required fully to satisfy themselves of the quality of the material before submitting quotations. Tenders may be submitted either for the entire quantity or for a part thereof, and should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER No. CS|SYD|4463 DUE ON 24-8-1945." Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, or any Government Treasury in favour of Controller of Supply Accounts, Bombay, to the Head of Account "Revenue Deposits." Tenders should reach this office not later than 4 P.M. on 24-8-1945 and should remain open for acceptance till 5-9-1945. Delivery will be ex site and successful tenderers will be required to complete delivery within a fortnight of receipt of the sale order. (4419)

NOTICE

KOLHAPUR STATE MYRABOLANS OF 1944-45 FOR SALE

SEALED TENDERS by Registered Post are invited for the purchase of 3,000 bags lying at Station Bungalow Compound, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500|- by a cheque of a scheduled Bank in India on the Kolhapur Bank, Ltd., Kolhapur, or a receipted chalan from the Huzur Treasury, Kolhapur, in favour of the U|s quoting prices for a khandi of 560 lbs. with gunny bags. The Tenders must reach the U|s on or before 28th instant and will be opened on 29th by the U|s in his office or by the Hon'ble Development Minister, Kolhapur, in his office. The acceptance or rejection of Tenders is left to the discretion of the U|s or the Hon'ble Minister without giving any reasons. Apply for particulars.

F. X. SALDANHA,
Conservator of Forests,
Kolhapur State. (4424)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
and
THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY LIMITED,
and
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,
and
THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares standing in the names as shown below have been lost (stolen):—

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the said shares in any way, but are requested to give information thereof to the undersigned and the Company concerned. In case of any claim in respect of these shares, it should be notified to the company concerned at its registered office within a month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate certificates of the said shares will be issued or steps will be taken to obtain the duplicate certificates irrespective of any claim in respect thereof which please note.

No.	Number of shares.	Name of the Company	Holder's Name.
1.	Five Ordinary No. 141994 to 141998.	The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.	Lalitakshi Arvind Desai
2.	One ordinary of new issue No. 85731 and 5 shares (old) No. 31 to 35.	The Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited.	Lalitakshi Arvind Desai
3.	2 shares. No. 218835 and 218836.	The Central Bank of India Limited.	Sidhida wife of Nilvadanram Harivadanram Mehta.
4.	5 shares numbering 350287 to 350291.	The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Lalitakshi Arvind Desai
5.	12 shares. Nos. 83579, 83580 and 261243 to 261252.	-Do-	Sidhida widow of Nilvadan Harivadan.

Names:
(Sd.) SIDDHIDA NILVADANRAM MEHTA.
LALITAKSHI ARVIND DESAI.
Addresses: Lalluji Maharaj Street, Gopipura, Surat. (4409)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,
Post Box No. 645, Fort, BOMBAY.
THE HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED,
Hindusthan Building; 6 A Surendranath Banerjee Road, CALCUTTA.

KNOW ALL PERSONS to whom it may concern that Policy No. 89104 on the life of Mr. Padmavadan Nilvadanram Mehta of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and Policy No. 180843 on the life of Padmavadan Nilvadanram Mehta of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., have been LOST (STOLEN).

Duplicate policies will be issued unless objections are filed at the respective companies within a month herefrom. (4409)

NOTICE

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED from printing firms in Bombay who could undertake printing of 150 copies each of 500 originals of Instructional Drawings and Wall charts per year. Tender forms and full particulars available from the Officer in Charge, CENTRAL REPRODUCTION DRAWING OFFICE, R.I.N., 4th Floor, Mustafa Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. (4422)

NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at various Ordnance Depots:—

OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Such as

(i) RETAINING RINGS FOR FIELD LENS
(ii) LEVELLING SCREW FOR SUPPORTING BASE.
(iii) SCREWED COLLAR FOR DIAPHRAGM.
(iv) CARBON FOR HORIZONTAL ARC, Etc., Etc.

Complete list of components and quantities available at each place can be seen at the Offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

(1) The goods will be sold without guarantee of condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.
(2) Stores may be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.
(3) Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed as "Tender No. DGD|SR-1025|SCI" should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 p. m. on 30th August, 1945.
(4) Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15-9-45.
(5) Delivery of stores will be ex-site. Removal should be completed by 30-9-45.
(6) Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt of Rs. 200|- to be deposited into Reserve|Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi as earnest money.
(7) Rate should be quoted separately per number for each item. (4380)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 12 hours on 24-8-1945 for replacing set stones in roads and providing drains at Wadi Bunder. The form of Tender schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2|- per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 8|- being made. These sums will not be refunded. (4416)

No. 7381|36-R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1945.

OPEN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION PROMOTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

WITH A VIEW to evolving suitable type designs for buildings required in great numbers in connection with the post-war rural reconstruction and creating public interest in the P.W.R. programme of Government it is proposed to promote an architectural competition and call for designs for the following two types of buildings:—

(1) Village Chavdi combined with War Memorial Club Room, camping accommodation and store room for Taluka Development Association.
(2) Village Primary School.

The general aim of the competition is to secure simplicity of design and economy in construction combined with pleasing appearance. The buildings illustrated must be suitable for erection in a village either in the Bulsar Taluka of the Surat District, or in the Satara Taluka of the Satara District, or in the Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

The Jury of Assessors in each competition will consist of:

(a) The President of the Indian Institute of Architects.
(b) One of the two Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department.
(c) The Architectural Adviser to Government.

NOTE:—An Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay from the Department concerned in each case will sit with the Assessors as Technical Adviser.

Premia of Rs. 3,000|-.
Rs. 2,000|-.
Rs. 1,500|-.

will be paid for the Designs placed first, second and third respectively by the Jury.

Government will, also, be at liberty to purchase absolutely any of the other designs submitted, for a sum of Rs. 1,500 each, should it so desire.

Particulars and Conditions of the Competition, Entrance form, etc., can be had from the P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay, on payment of a deposit of Rs. 10|-, Rs. 7|8|- of which will be returnable on receipt of a bona fide design for either group of buildings complying with the conditions, on or before the date specified for submission of such design.

Last date for applications for particulars and conditions August 31st 1945.

Last date for submission of questions on particulars and conditions 10th September, 1945.

Last date for submission of designs 31st October 1945.

No employee under the direct control of any of the Assessors shall be eligible to submit a Design.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
R. H. HAMMETT,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department. 4425

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following mathematical instruments (all serviceable) lying with the Officer-in-Charge, Central Provision Depot, Dehu.

Nomenclature of Stores.	Quantity. Nos.
1. Compass Magnetic Plane Table-Cases glass	100
2. Cases carrying Levelling staves and Tripods	150
3. Frames carrying Levelling staves and Tripods	180
4. Boxes P. T. plane table	311

The stores can be viewed at site by arrangement with the stockholder. Intending tenderers should submit their quotation superscribed Tender No. CS|MPD 3543 due on 27-8-1945 their own forms accompanied by deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- as security in the Imperial Reserve Bank of India or Govt. Treasury so as to reach this office by 4 P.M. on or before 27th August, 1945. Offers must remain open till 23rd September, 1945.

The stores are offered for sale as they lie with all faults and errors of description and Government take no responsibility for the condition of the material or its suitability for any particular purpose. Intending tenderers therefore, should fully satisfy themselves about the condition of the stores before submitting their offers. The sale shall be subject to condition of Contract Con. 117. 4418

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and, the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of RAO BAHADUR RAMNATH SWAMINATH AIYAR .. Deceased.

KRISHNASWAMY RAMNATH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Calcutta and serving with the Indian State Railways .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness SIR HARILAL JEKISONDAS KANIA, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-five and in the ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYANA IYRE.

The 11th day of August, 1945.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMEETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys. (4423)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, EMERALD & RUBY JEWELLERY.

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay, assignee of the Insolvent Akabarali Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 16th August, 1945, at 3 P.M. (N.S.T.) at their rooms, at 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the above Insolvent's Pearl, Emerald and Ruby necklaces, rings, bangles, watches etc., and offers obtained will be confirmed by the Official Assignee in his Office in the High Court, Bombay, on Wednesday 22-8-45, at 12 noon (N.S.T.) Jewellery on view at our rooms from 14th August, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. (N.S.T.)

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

About Five thousand bales of Sea damaged South African wattle bark will be sold by Public Auction in convenient lots at the Block House, South of South Quay, in Madras Harbour on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1945, at 10 A.M. GALLEY & CO., Lloyds Insurance and Govt. Auctioneers, Mount Road, Madras.

ASCU
WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT
Century Wood Industries, Co., Bangalore City
Sole Agents:
Messrs. SRINIVAS GENERAL TRADING CO.,
158, Broadway, Madras

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANTARAM BABAJI JOG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the following property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the Purchaser's Attorneys at Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claim and the same will be treated as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All That piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kiln Lane, off Lamington Road, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Eomtay, formerly containing by admeasurement 321 50 square yards or thereabouts but now 288 square yards or thereabouts according to the Cadastral Register and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under New Survey No. 1,7362 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Fakruddin Abdulalli and partly by the property of M. D. Roy, on or towards the West by the property of Manishanker K. Rele and on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rehiman Haji Gulam Mahomed and on or towards the South by Kiln Lane and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 8D No. 1797 (4) G Street No. 7.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1945.

CAMA & JAYAKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Yusuf Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. 4420

THE
INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LTD.

Paid-up Capital 26,72,000
Reserve Fund 6,75,000

Head Office: Madras.

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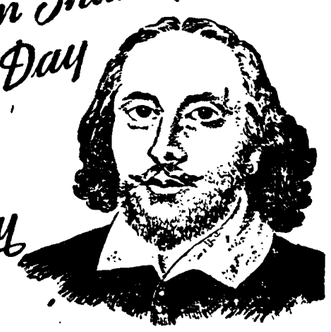
G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN, M.A., Cert.A.I.I.B
Agent, Bombay Branch

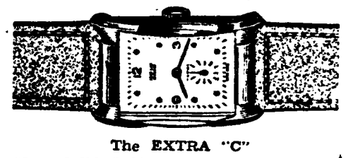
PIYUSH HOSIERY WORKS
RAJAMEHTA STREET, AHMEDABAD

Times have changed!

TIME-KEEPERS in Shakespeare's Day & present day

Shakespeare saw the early beginnings of the watch. There were no screws then and watch movements were put together with pins and rivets. Gear cutting was clumsily done by hand. Bristle was used for the balance spring.





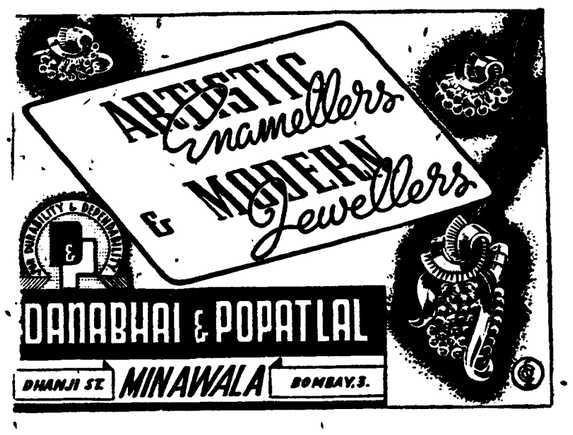
The EXTRA "C"
18-ct. Solid Gold, Heavy Case .. Rs. 410

The EXTRA "B"
18-ct. Solid Gold, Heavy Case Rs. 460

As timekeepers, the watches of the 16th Century were not very effective. The cases, however, though large were ornate and often of remarkable workmanship. To-day watches consummate the thought and study, care and patience, skill and inventive genius of 400 years. WEST END watches combine all that is best from past and present achievement.

Due to irregular arrivals, it may not be possible to supply all the patterns, advertised, but every effort will be made to execute orders as far as our stocks permit us to do so.

West End Watch Co
Bombay Calcutta



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